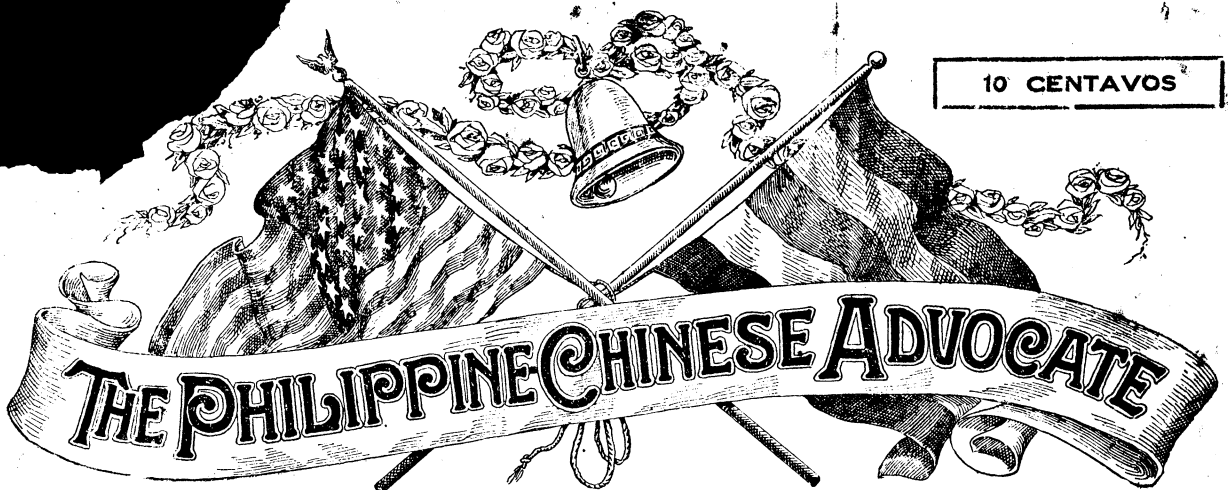


10 CENTAVOS



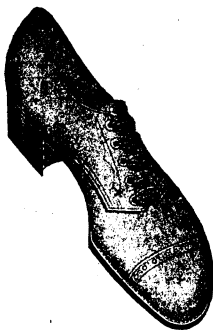
Published Weekly by the Philippine-Chinese Advocate Publishing Co., Ltd.

VOL. I.

AUGUST 26, 1918.

No. 2.

### The Hike



No 12082 White NU-Buck P15.00  
No 12682 White Canvas P7.50

諸君曾用過  
HIKE字號之  
革履否如未  
嘗用過請試  
探而用之方  
知名不虛傳

THE HIKE SHOE PALACE

144 ESCOLTA

MANILA

### Hike Shoes

本公司之新  
美商標之  
乃美國最  
式用皮亦  
從美運來  
備極耐用  
有革履之  
者不妨購  
應客用之  
不及因故  
人觀以美

No. 805



Ladies  
Strap  
Pump

遠東各  
鞋商如  
欲知詳  
細情形  
請即函  
索目壹  
覽便悉

UNITED STATES SHOE Co.

R. A. McGRATH President  
286 S. Marcelino Manila

### The Hike



"College" Tan Calf Bluchey  
Oxford, Price P15.00  
In White Canvas 7.50

如欲購本  
家司之革  
履而購未  
得通者知  
本公可司  
定將零價  
沽貨閱

THE HIKE SHOE PALACE

144 ESCOLTA

MANILA

## FAR EASTERN BAZAR

Tel. 2139.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

P. O. Box 44.

Shoes for Men, Women & Children.

Agents for "Bates Shoes" and "Kwality Shoes."

FASHION LATEST STYLES.

111 Escolta, Manila P. I.

# La Moda de Manila

Gandara 211-213 Tel. 4093  
MANILA, P. I.

莊 鞋 司 公 全 健

請看本公司男女靴鞋之特色

△ 式巧而合時

△ 質堅而美觀

△ 步履適宜

△ 用久不壞

總里納爾街刺街門牌第貳一壹

至式一參德律風四〇九叁

本公司親自選辦歐美各廠名鞋

應客久為各國士商所光顧而雙

族士女尤極歡迎故凡洲府山頂

之僑商販賣本公司之靴鞋者莫

不利市叁倍獲益良多本公司近

又運到新式赤黑白皮靴鞋及橡

皮靴多種發客誠為應市之美貨

聽錢之品良也倘蒙垂請移玉

至本公司一觀便知言之非誇也

此啟

本公司經理人周經

通披露

## Globe Shoe Store

Sucursal "La Moda de Manila"  
218-220 Gandara St.,  
Bdo., Manila, P. I.

## National Shoe Store

OF

R. Y. Chiucinco

311 Gandara St., Manila, P. I.

通德周記鞋莊

△ 貴客欲採時式名鞋乎△請到本莊

須知本莊之名鞋乃自己選辦自己配

向歐美名廠訂造者不但皮質堅固而樣

式新奇一般菲族士女莫不以得着本莊

之靴鞋為榮譽故洲府山頂各商販賣本

莊鞋靴者俱皆門庭如市客商雲集不特

賣鞋獲利而他種貨物亦因而增加銷路

△ 販鞋諸君請注意焉

主人周經通披露

全昇公司鞋莊

本公司專辦各種時式男女及小孩靴

鞋發售兼兌各色巧樣領巾硬領紗襪

絲巾等物十方貴客光顧者請到囑機

臘埠彥撈刺街門牌二壹八至二二〇

號面商可也此布

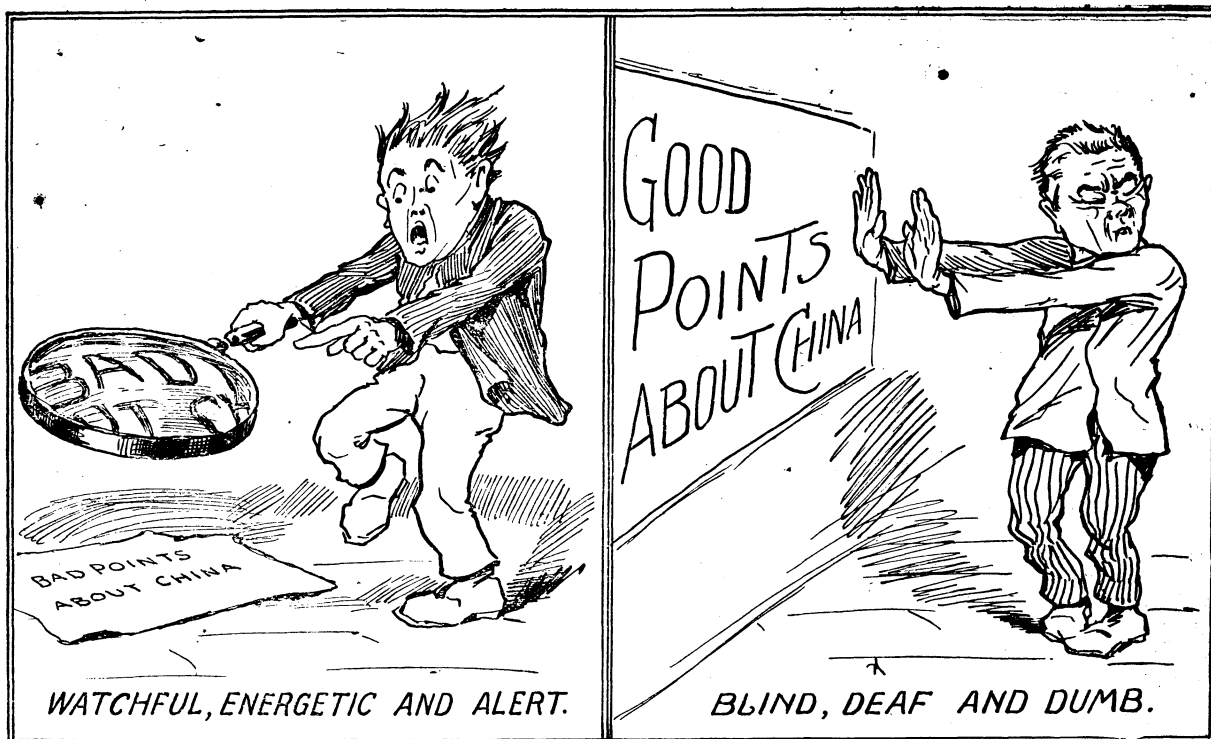
經理人鄭水蓮披露

# The Philippine-Chinese Advocate

VOL. I No. 2

AUGUST 26th, 1918.

## Nothing Can Be More Unjust Than This



-:- Chinese News Day by Day -:-

### Proposed Extension of Kiu-kiang-Nanchang Railway

The proposed extension of the Kiu-kiang-Nanchang Railway has been brought to a standstill as a result of the British protest filed on the ground of Great Britain holding a preferential claim in Kwanghsi Province.

### New Banking Facilities in China

It is reported that the leading banks in New York have established an Asiatic Banking Corporation with a capital of \$27,000,000, the head office to be established at New York and branches at San Francisco and Shanghai. Further branches will later be established at Hankow, Tientsin and Mukden, the object of the concern being to promote trade between the United States and China. It is stated that

the new concern will not oppose Japanese enterprises in China, but will co-operate with Japanese capitalists.

### South China Affairs

#### INTERESTING PROTEST

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

The National Assembly of the Republic of China, now meeting in regular session in Canton according to the Provisional Constitution, is daily receiving petitions from peoples of different provinces asking action to be taken against the reckless and unlawful measures of the Peking Government.

The Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu has requested that notice be given immediately repudiating the loans contracted by the Peking Government with foreigners as these are contrary to the law and without the ap-

proval of the National Assembly.

The Provincial Assembly, the Educational Association, and the General Chamber of Commerce of Heilungkiang have communicated with Canton protesting against the use of the forests of that province as security for loans contracted by the Peking Government.

The pocket assembly to be opened in Peking with members packed by the militarists is not only improper and illegal but also does not even represent the very provinces the Military Governors are now controlling. Communications are being received from leading citizens all over China denying the right of the Peking Government to organise a legislative body according to its selfish desire and questioning the power of Military Governors, or Tuchuns, to offer the Presidency of the Republic to whomsoever they please.

### Chefoo Harbor Improvement Work

The Netherlands Harbor Works Co., which has undertaken the harbor improvement work at Chefoo, has been prevented by bad weather from carrying on its work according to the programme and admitted its inability to complete the contract work by the end of July, 1919, when the fourth year will be completed from the beginning of the work. The term of work allowed the Company is said to have been extended by 18 months with the consent of the Harbor Improvement Commission. Whether the collection of the special surtax (6 1/2% of the Customs duty) for the necessary funds as started from the year preceding the beginning of the work will be also extended is not yet known.

(Continued on page 8)

# EDITORIAL

## THE PHILIPPINE-CHINESE ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE

PHILIPPINE-CHINESE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Editor, English section	- - - - -	Luis P. Uychutin
Editor, Chinese section	- - - - -	Woo Ling
Managing Editor	- - - - -	P. W. Yang
Advertising Manager	- - - - -	S. Luke

SUBSCRIPTION RATES		
12 months	- - - - -	P5.00
6 months	- - - - -	P3.00
Single Copy	- - - - -	0.10

## Racial Prejudice

We published on the first page a cartoon vividly portraying the discriminating practises to which the Chinese people as a race are subjected. Many of the commendable traits of the Chinese are deliberately ignored, while a little shortcoming in an individual will be wilfully exaggerated to such an extent as to typify the whole race.

All, even the most zealous apostle of Asiatic-Exclusion, must own that Chinese labor has made possible the development of many of the greatest marts and cities of the world to-day that were but swamps and wilderness yesterday. Chinese laborers were the pioneer-settlers in California, in Australia, in Canada, and even in the depth of dark Africa. But as soon as those places have become well developed and populated, they were deprived of many of their rights and finally, excluded. Oh! Wintery wind, thou art not so unkind as man's ingratitude.

In the development of the Philippine Islands, the Chinese immigrants have played no minor role to that of the Spaniards. They had been bartering with the Filipinos, teaching them many useful arts and industries, and imparting to the natives the blood and virtues of a virile race long before the advent of the Spanish "conquistadores." They are still contributing their full share toward the making of a Greater Philippines. They are the go-between, the brokers between the native producers and the European exporting houses; and, in carrying on this line of business, they are rendering them an inestimable service.

Yet, here, as in California, Canada, and Australia, they are denied many of the rights and privileges that are accorded to others in abundance. Their labor is excluded under the guise of "economic necessity", and even the exempted class of Chinese immigrants—merchants, students, and travellers—are subjected to unreasonable cross-examinations, official red-tape, and all sorts of humiliations while they are seeking admission to the islands. Heavy bonds are often exacted, and every doubt is resolved against them contrary to the established principle in the law of Evidence.

What are the ingredients in the vaunted culture of the so-called civilized races that warrant this discrimination against the Chinese? In the broad day-light of modern cosmopolitanism and democracy can there be such an anomalous thing as the so-supposed inferior races? And, granting that there are inferior races in this world, are the Celestials a whit inferior to the other peoples?

Let us not forget for a moment that the so-called modern European, American, and Japanese civilization, are but a conglomeration of the old Chinese civilization with a little "chop-suey" of the cultures of the different races. Who is there that can deny this assertion? Who can negative the asseveration that the much-vaunted modern civilization of Europe, even the Kultur of the superman Prussians is of a purely Chinese origin?

The Chinese people are the inventors of the compass, gunpowder, the press and many other things conducive to the

comfort and health of men. Their philosophers and statesmen were preaching the principle of the equality and brotherhood of men at a time when the present European nations were wallowing in the quagmire of nomadism and savagery. And, even to this day, Chinese literature still remains the classical learning of Japan, Korea, Siam, Annam, and various other countries and the inspiration to many more. Nor can we deny the fact that even Christianity, the all-permeating religion of Europe and America, is essentially an Oriental creed transported to the Occident by force of circumstances and is now returning to the land of its nativity. Have we not, then, contributed our full share to the uplifting of mankind?

China has all the potential resources for the making of a great power. She has all the wealth, the population and the natural or latent resources for the building up of a great republic. With her glorious past and the possibilities in her future career, she is just as much entitled to the distinction of a "superior race" as any other people, if there really can be such a differentiation of humanity.

Bigotry and race-prejudice are the survivals of old barbarism. The ancient Jews would not associate with their despised Gentiles; the Greeks and Romans considered themselves the people chosen to shape the destiny of Europe; and, the ancient China, as contrasted with Young China, shut her gates to foreign commerce and dubbed those beyond the pale of her civilization with the ignominious epithet of "barbarians." Yet, all these self-conceit and biases have to succumb to the invasion of modern internationalism: while perversity in the old order has made Greece, Rome, and the Kingdom of Israel what they are to-day—retrogressive, effete, and down-trodden. Had Young China not risen up against Old China and instituted radical changes in her erstwhile policy, the Republic of China can never be an accomplished fact.

If China was decadent in the past, it was because of her policy of isolation, or "splendid insularity" as some great English statesmen termed it. It was because of the pernicious influence of the Buddhist teaching of "self-contentment" and "naive acquiescence." Certainly, China's stagnation cannot result from a policy of "broad-mindedness, democracy, and cosmopolitanism." Will those ardent disciples of discrimination derive a moral lesson from this?

The Philippines is a vigorous and young nation. She has all the possibilities of a great world-power. In the shaping of the destiny of the Far East she will have a responsible mission to perform. And, if God wills, she can in the not distant future be the cynosure of the Oriental firmament. Should she therefore sacrifice all her possibilities and disregard the supreme duty enjoined on her by precipitating herself headlong into the abyss of racial discrimination also?

We hope that many of the unjust discriminations against the Chinese, whether citizens of the islands or otherwise, will be done away with in the near future, and that there will be an entente cordiale between the two democracies of the Orient. There is still ample room for reforms in the immigration service, and in the various points of contact between the Chinese and the Filipinos, and it is the duty of the enlightened leaders of the two peoples to work in concert along those lines.

## The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive

Leaving behind it in its onward course nothing but destruction, destitution, and horror, the European War, contrary to all the prognostications of military critics, is dragging on into its fifth year. Many more houses have recently been demolished; families broken up; and thousands upon thousands of children have been made orphans. In spite of optimistic predictions, many more women have donned the black garb since the rupture between America and Germany.

War is a horrible thing. It demands great sacrifices. But these sacrifices are what we must cheerfully make since we are fighting for a just cause—to make the world safe for Democracy. We are not fighting for territorial aggrandisement; but we are fighting in order that all the races of mankind may enjoy those lofty principles of government to the effect that we are all born equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, and that "government of the people, and for the people shall long endure."

Germany and her unholy alliance are a menace to popular rights. The Central Powers have deliberately ignored all the constitutional safeguards for the protection of their own subjects, contravened all the principles of international law, and treated all treaties and conventions as mere scraps of paper. They have overrun Belgium, pillaged the fair cities of Europe, and created a reign of terror in all the territories they have conquered by mere brute force.

It will be a blot on the fair name of Humanity if this state of affairs be allowed to persist. It will be a mockery of terms to say that this world is civilized if the militarism of Germany, the autocracy of Austria, and the absolutism of effete Turkey be allowed to prevail over those democratic principles for which the Fathers of the American Revolution have fought, and for the preservation of which the Chinese republicans are making every sacrifice at this very moment.

Now that China has enlisted herself in the Allied ranks, the Chinese residents in the Philippines should feel it their supreme duty to help the Allies in every way within their power. Their brothers across the sea have flocked to the republican standard in France and borne the brunt of the conflict. Shall the Chinese in the Philippines sit down idly and without concern for the sacrifices that their brothers at home are making for the sake of stamping out the evils of Prussianism? Certainly not!

According to official reports from Peking the German prisoners of war with the picked legions from the Russian army are marching toward the Chinese metropolis. Should this Russo-German invasion be a *fait accompli*, the ransacking and rape of Belgium and all the atrocities committed by the Prussian hordes will be staged on Chinese soil. We think no Philippine-Chinese will be so insane as to permit such a tragedy to be staged in his home across the sea without making any effort to check its consummation.

Why, then, can we not prepare ourselves for such an eventuality by giving all kinds of aid and comfort to our own Allies? Why not contribute our full share in the Liberty Loans? By buying Liberty Loan Bonds we shall be doing our bit in the cause of humanity. Moreover, by buying the bonds we shall be reciprocating the many courtesies that the American people has shown us. The aims of the Chinese Republic and the United States in this war are identical, and therefore any help rendered to America will be tantamount to aiding China directly.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive is scheduled to take place on September 23rd, 1918. The Chinese community in the islands have shown their public spirit on various occasions. They have shown their loyalty to China and to the land of their adoption by buying Liberty Loan Bonds in the three previous drives. In this Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, we hope they will retain their fine record and make a supreme effort to knock the block out of Kaiser Bill.

Win we will—win we must. God grant that the Chinese colony live up to the expectations of its admirers by subscribing generously to this new loan!

## President Feng's Tardy Resignation

The report about President Feng's resignation is received by some with joy and by others with misgivings. The average Chinese here thinks that his resignation indicates a split in the Northern ranks and the approach of the long-hoped-for millennium—the ousting of the Mandarinate from China. Others, who are prone to be very cautious, are of the opinion that Feng's resignation may unbalance the check on Premier Tuan's power and will create further complications in the checkered Chinese politics.

Without going into the merits of the contentions of either view, we are of the belief that President Feng has never had any legal claim to the Presidential chair and that he attained his seat by mere force of arms and intimidations. He coerced ex-President Li Yuen Hung into vacating the post and thus plunged the whole country into the present civil war. His incumbency of the post of the Chief Executive of the Republic was thus without any color of legality and is therefore not *de facto* still less a *de jure* one. He should have been ousted in a *quo warranto* proceeding long ago, and his resignation is for this defect a tardy one.

## Read The Philippine-Chinese Advocate

### San Miguel Brewery

is the oldest brewery in the Orient and its beer is made from the best and most expensive malt and hops which can be found in the markets of the World. There is no other constituent used but pure malt and hops, and the system is European and American combined, that is, the best of the two systems.

It brews Maltina, the weakest in alcohol, Doble Bock, Rizal, Gold Ribbon, Pilsen Ale, Negra and Extra Stout which is the strongest in alcohol. It also makes Pure Malt Extract which is the best substitute for pepsine, iron, cod liver oil and others. It is good for any person of weak constitution and for those who have ailed for a long period.

This Brewery makes also CEREVISINA which is good for the blood, boils, eczema, etc.

These products are not only as good, but fresher and more inexpensive than the imported ones.

**There is no better Beer Drank in the whole Orient than the**

**"SAN MIGUEL BEER"**

**It is Brewed to suit the climate.**

**Paid Capital -P-6,000,000.00**

像遜禮夏督總斐



HON. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON

Office of the Governor-General  
of the Philippine Islands

Gu

Manila, August 18, 1918.

Dear Dr. Uychutin:

Permit me to address to you this note of welcome to the Philippine-Chinese Advocate which is soon to make its initial appearance, and to express the hope that it may be a medium through which the friendly social and commercial relationship between the Chinese and other residents of the Philippine Islands may be further promoted.

Sincerely yours,

*Francis Burton Harrison*  
(Governor-General)

This letter from the pen of His Excellency, the Honorable Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, to Dr. Luis P. Uychutin, the Editor of the PHILIPPINE-CHINESE ADVOCATE, should be deeply appreciated by the Chinese Colony as an unfailing evidence of the Chief Executive's determination to bring about harmony and cooperation between the Chinese and the other nationalities in the Archipelago.



# World Events



## Dr. Sun Yat Sen on Mission to the United States

**Dr. Sun Yat Sen, World-famed Revolutionary Leader of 1911--Will Leave for the United States ---Mission Unknown---Believed to be in the Interest of the Southern Government**

Dr. Sun Yat Sen who had risen into world fame in 1911 when Young China, imbued with the democratic principles of the west overthrew the hated despotic rule of the Manchus, will sail for the United States in the near future on an unknown mission. It is generally believed, however, by the adherents of the Southern government that he is going there on some mission of vital importance to their cause.

Three months ago, Dr. Sun Yat Sen was offered an important executive post in the Southern government which was almost tantamount to nominating him dictator.

At present, Dr. Sun Yat Sen is staying in Shanghai where he is near enough to be in touch with all events in his country. His presence acts like an assurance to the followers of the Southern government in the final triumph of their cause, and the fact that he has agreed to go to the United States where he will stay for several months indicates the importance of his mission.

## Wang Yi T'ang Elected Speaker of the Peking Lower House

In a tumultuous session characterized by bitter personal and partisan attacks and confusion, Mr. Wang Yi T'ang was elected Speaker of the Lower House of the Peking Parliament by a bare majority.

Since the illegal dissolution of the Parliament by President Feng Kuo Chang and Premier Tuan Chijui and the consequent Civil War, the Peking Government has been planning to "stuff" a new Parliament with its own partment and hirelings. The project was carried out, and the Peking Parliament to-day is but an assembly of the friends of the present government.

The voters of the whole Chinese Republic have refused to recognize the new Parliament and have re-convened the dissolved national legislature in Canton under the aegis of the Southern Government.

Since the Peking Parliament is not a constitutional one, local Chinese are not much enthusiastic over the election of Wang Yi T'ang to the Speakership.

On account of the seriousness of the Southern Opposition, Premier Tuan has promised his advisers to decide as to the concessions to be made to the Revolutionary demands within a few days. General Tsao Khun and the military governors of Fengtien and Chihli have remonstrated with the Tuan ministry against the war measures adopted by Peking against the South. Tuan is said to have realized the gravity of the situation and is planning to make overtures to the revolutionary leaders.

## Tsen Chun Hsuan Heads Southern Government

**PRESSURE BY KWANGSI-YUNNAN PARTIES CAUSE OF ELECTION ACCORDING TO OUR CORRESPONDENT**

Under the pressure of the Kwangsi-Yunnan parties, His Excellency, the Hon. Tsen Chun Hsuan, formerly viceroy of Liangkang under the Manchu regime and one of the leading figures in the Second Revolution, is elected the Chief Administrative Director of the provinces that have declared their independence from the present Peking government.

Ever since their secession from the Central authority, the revolting provinces have set up a provisional government under the leadership of seven Administrative Directors. These officials are the supreme executives of the Southern regime. They thus act in the same capacity as the cabinet ministers, while the elevation of Tsen Chun Hsuan to the Chief Directorship makes him virtually the President of the Confederation.

With the fiasco suffered by the revolutionists in the Second Revolution or Anti-Yuan campaign, Tsen Chun Hsuan has lived the life of a retired gentry.

He lost all his interest in political matters and whiled away his time planting trees and composing poems. He had been living in seclusion until the abortive Yuan monarchy when he was once more seen on the political stage. He has again come to the lime-light in this revolution only a few months ago.

Foreigners will be pleased to learn that many of their old friends are in the Southern Government and are holding very responsible portfolios in the republican cabinet. Among the seven directors are Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the popular Chinese minister plenipotentiary to Washington, D. C., and Dr. Sun Yatsen, the father of the Chinese Revolution in 1911. Manilans will remember the many pleasant and humorous talks given by Dr. Wu Ting Fang in the inauguration of the Filipino Y. M. C. A. Buildings, in the University of the Philippines, and in various other places in his visit to this country. Although Dr. Sun Yatsen has never visited our shores yet, still many of us will certainly not forget his talented son, Mr. Sun Fo, M. S., who had succeeded in raising a big sum from the local Chinese for the revolutionary funds.

The elevation of Tsen Chun Hsuan to the Presidency will surely mark a new era in the Chinese revolutionary history. It will mean greater efficiency in conducting the revolution and his presence will surely inspire the republicans with brighter hopes and greater determination to win the war.

## Li Yao Han and Li Fook Linn Wired for Increase in Armaments and Troops. Premier Tuan Rejected the Demand

Li Yao Han and Li Fook Linn have jointly wired to Peking asking for more armunitions, money, and permission to enlist ten more battallions of recruits. These, they said, are absolutely necessary for their operations against the Southern revolutionists.

Premier Tuan Chi Jui has re-

jected the request and in an interview accorded to our correspondent has given as the reason for his refusal the unreliability of these two officers. According to the prime-minister, these two persons may change sides at any time and armament sent to them will be simply "giving aid and comfort" to the Southern revolutionists.

## Parliament of Northern Government Elects Their Leaders

Reports from Hongkong state that on the 23rd of this month, both the Senate and the Lower House of the Northern government have elected their officers. Lian Shi Yi, millionaire and manager of several banks thruout China, was elected president of the Senate and, Chu Kai Kim, vice-president. The Lower House elected Lau Yan Gak as its vice Speaker.

## Letter Box

Shanghai, Kiangsue, China

August 3, 1918.

Dear Yang,

I received your letter yesterday and although conditions here are not exactly stimulating to writing letters, yet I wouldn't like to miss the chance of hearing from you from time to time. I am indeed very glad to hear that you are in perfect health as you will doubtless appreciate to know that we don't get sick here also, except after a heated argument between the North and the South.

I congratulate you on your intention to establish an Anglo-Chinese weekly in Manila which will serve as a link between our countrymen there and the Philippines. I have lived so long in Manila and have learnt to love it so much that in spite of my blood it is almost like a second country to me, I love my motherland and perhaps will never leave its shores anymore but I will never forget the Philippines.

Give my regards and affection to Chang and write me soon,

Yours affectionately,

S. L. YANG,



# THE WEEK

## Beer---A Liquid Food

Beer contains relatively small amount of alcohol, and also carbon dioxide, sugar and dextrin. Moreover, it contains the bitter and the aromatic principles of hops and a residue of gluten bodies, fact, lactic acid, nitrogenous compounds and mineral substances which pass from the barley and hops into the beer.

Mitscherlich found that 100 parts of ash resulting from a bottom fermentation beer contain: 40.8 parts by weight of potassium, 20.0 parts of phosphoric acid, 20.0 parts of phosphate of magnesia, 2.6 parts of lime and 16.6 parts by weight of silica. A striking fact is the high content of potassium phosphate, a salt which we have come to recognize as one of the chief constituents of beef tea.

—Undoubtedly this salt plays an important part in the nerve-stimulating effects which beer produces in conditions of exhaustion.

Without doubt Beer represents one of the best substitute for meat extract, since most of the active substances are common to both; in the case of beer the presence of small quantity of alcohol, with its indirect effect upon the brains must be considered, and for this reason beer is even superior to meat extract in several ways. In this manner it is understood the excellent effects of beer upon nutrition, these effects being in no way proportional to the food value represented by its organic constituents.

Beer is capable of furnishing a high percentage of the carbon-hydrates which play such an important role in the nutrition of man and for this reason beer furnishes a large quota of the necessary water, in absolutely sterile and wholesome state, whereas the ordinary drinking water is very often a carrier of dangerous disease germs. This is the reason why some people do not drink but beer and you will find that these people are among the healthiest and strongest people on earth.

Two of the greatest men of all times, who have done much to insure the happiness and well-being of the human race, were advocates of the use of

malted beverages. We refer to Justus von Liebig, the founder of organic chemistry and of the physiology of food, and to Louis Pasteur, one of the pioneer in bacteriology and biology, who introduced us to the world of the microorganisms.

Countries where the use of Beer is general, are the most advanced in all branches of science, technology and art as well as the most healthy people on earth and therefore the most contented and happiest. Switzerland, Belgium, France, America, Italy, Spain, etc. are the best proofs.

## The Rice Situation

Among the commodities which has soared in prices since the beginning of the war is rice. Other articles, especially those imported from foreign countries, have increased in value proportionately, and in many instances even higher, which make them indeed luxuries prohibitive to the middle class. But these are not very essential to life, the poor class can dispense with them. This is not the case with rice, however, for he cannot live without it.

This state of affairs is directly due to the war. On the other hand, not the producer nor the merchant can be blamed for this increase in price, for as other commodities have increased in value, they have to raise the value of rice also, if they have to live under the new conditions.

Several years before the war, a cavan of rice cost only between 5 and 6 pesos, and that was considered a good price during those days. At present rice costs ₱10.50 per cavan.

Recently, a rumour was being spread, not only in Manila but also in the provinces, that the Chinese were trying to corner the rice supply of the Philippines in order to control prices in the market. This was not only unfounded, but was extremely absurd. At present, Chinese merchants are purchasing rice from provincial farmers at 10 centavos profit only per cavan. Which means, that a cavan purchased from the provinces at ₱10.40, is sold in the market at retail for ₱10.50 only. And this is profiteering!

The price of Saigon rice has also risen up considerably since

the outbreak of the war. This is due to two important causes. In the first place, freight charges have soared up, owing to the shortage of shipping, not only in the Orient but everywhere. In the second place, exchange rates between Saigon and the Philippines have increased a great deal in favor of the former. Before the war, Philippine peso and Saigon dollar were almost at par. At present, ₱172.00 is equivalent only to \$100.00 in Saigon.

## Appoints Additional Members

The chairman of the Chinese committee for the fourth liberty loan drive, Alfonso Z. Sycip, has announced the addition of new members to his committee. This is to enable the members to make a through combing of the Chinese community, not only in Manila, but also in the provinces, to give their bit to win the war. The complete list of members at present is the following: Alfonso Z. Sycip, chairman; Honorable Kwei Chih, Cu Un Jieng, Yu Biao Sontua, Carlos Palanca, Rafael Go Tanuco, S. C. Choy, Dee C. Chuan, Jose Velasco, Wm. Kennedy, Uy Yet, Lim Genco A. M. H., Uy Teng Piao, Go Pengco, Go Tamco, Antonio Barretto, Dy Buncio, Cu Uy Gam, Francisco Choa Seco, Yap Tian Sang, Chan Keng Sam, O Chu Cheng, Tee Han Kee, Ty Camco Sobrino, Ty Chuaco, Son Bunchiong, T. Limtuico, Te Parte, Yutibo, Alfonso Ortiga, Co Tiongco.

## Olutanga Lumber Co. to Build a 600 Ton Schooner for Li Seng Giap

One of the biggest schooners that has ever been built by local shipyards will be launched by the Olutanga Lumber Company. Recently this company has been contracted by Li Seng Giap to construct an auxiliary schooner of 600 tons gross. The schooner will be equipped with a 240 H.P. engine that will have a minimum speed of 7 knots an hour with full load.

According to a statement secured from the manager of Li Seng Giap Co. this schooner, when completed will be used in the interisland trade. At present there is a great demand for ship-

to move the products from different parts of the islands to shipping centers. The construction of this schooner will be a valuable addition to Philippine shipping and it would, indeed, be a great blessing to the country should other firms interest themselves in ship construction.

## Chinese Graduates from the United States Naval Academy

Among the class of 1919 in the United States Naval Academy, who were graduated one year ahead of their time immediately on the declaration of war with Germany, was Feng Wang, a Chinese. Mr. Feng Wang had a brilliant record, ranking as he was, twelfth in a class of 200 students. It is not known whether Mr. Wang has enlisted for service with Uncle Sam, but wherever he is, we will hear from him sometimes.

## The Advocate Letter Box

### A Reply to "The Merchant"

Styling himself as "The Merchant" a certain member of the Chinese Colony here has dropped us a letter purporting to criticize the views expressed by the Editor in an article in the last issue under the caption, "The Civil War in China thru the Spectacles of Luis P. Uy-chutin". Although the letter was written with apparent good faith and in the hope of saving the Editor from the pernicious influence of political partisanship, still its publication shall be withheld until the name and address of our correspondent can be ascertained.

Correspondents are requested to observe the common rule which requires them to forward their real names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

In passing, we shall reply this much to our distinguished correspondents; and that is, my political views in regard to China are not detrimental to my object as outlined in the editorial article entitled "Our Mission"—to promote harmony and cooperation between the Chinese and the Filipinos. To foster Sino Filipino friendship is one thing and to criticize the Peking Government is entirely another. Wherein lied the connecting link? Will our correspondent answer this question and forward us his real name and address? We appreciate his painstaking criticism very much but suspect his real motive of not giving us his true name.



# -:- Contributed Articles -:-

## Dr. Luis P. Uychutin's Speech

Delivered at a Banquet in his honor given by the Chinese Press Association at the Hotel de France in the evening of August 18, 1918.

REPORTED BY DING U. DOO (定友杜)  
University of the Philippines.

Mr. Toastmaster, the honorable Consuls, gentlemen:

I feel it a great honor as well as a pleasure to reunite with my old friends here to-night and make the acquaintance of many new more. Doubtless you will appreciate my feeling of delight to see my many old friends in perfect good health and prosperity after my three year's absence from these shores. However, I am ashamed to own that I do not deserve the many compliments heaped upon me by the various brilliant speakers before me.

As I have just returned from the United States, I presume that you all like me to speak on the conditions in America. However, I cannot do so on account of the shortness of the time allowed me. I cannot, for this reason, say anything more about that great republic other than that the American sun is just the same one that is shining over our heads.

Inasmuch as I have just been elected editor of the Philippine-Chinese Advocate, I deem it a golden opportunity now to lay bare before you the policy and aim of the founders of this new periodical.

I am still very young in age and experience. For this reason, I feel rather diffident of my ability to conduct the paper. In accepting the new work, I am like making a new experiment and my shortcomings may be many. However with your cooperation and sympathetic criticism, I hope to steer the new enterprise thru her stormy course.

The aim of the promoters of the Philippine-Chinese Advocate is to foster Sino-Filipino friendship. Hence, its name. Henceforth, we shall do our duty with only one object in view; and that is, to promote the identical interests of the Chinese and the Filipinos and to encourage their cooperation along

all lines of activity.

The friendly relations between the United States and the Chinese are so well known to all of us that they need no further explanation. China has patterned her government on the American model and joined the Allies following the American example. In short, their relationship is one requiring no more improvements.

But, I am surprised to learn that in spite of their racial similarity, geographical proximity, and historical long intercourse, the Chinese and the Filipinos still misunderstand one another, and, as Mr. Lyons of the Cablenews-American has just said their relations are merely commercial.

Racially speaking the Filipinos and the Chinese are brothers. They spring from the same stock and inhabit the same continent. Geographically, they are neighbors. And, historically the Chinese navigators and traders had visited these shores long before the advent of the Spaniards. There is no reason why they cannot be on terms of absolute intimacy if the Chinese and Americans, each occupying one hemisphere and belonging to entirely different races, can be on so friendly terms as they are. The Chinese and the Filipinos have not met one another in any other than commercial channels. Socially, they do not meet one another on the same plane. The Filipino is prone to underestimate the ability and worth of his Chinese brother; and similarly, the Chinese looks down on his Filipino friend.

Here, then, we are at the parting of the ways. Certainly many of the misunderstandings between the two peoples are due to the Chinese ignorance of the Philippine dialects. We hope that with the advancement of their knowledge of English, the Filipinos can understand more about the Chinese by using it

as their medium for communication.

The Chinese people has often been misrepresented abroad. In America, the Labor Union Leaders have painted so bad a picture of John Chinaman that the average American girl thinks that every Chinese in America must be a laundryman. I remember many instances where an outcaste or degenerate committed any wrong doing papers would invariably exaggerate the gravity of the crime and arouse popular antagonism, not to that particular man alone, but to all the Chinese residents. They often typified a bad Chinese for the race. This misrepresentation is possible so long as the Chinese do not run a paper that can intelligently defend them before the American readers. This means that to eradicate this bad impression the Chinese must publish a paper in English so that the English-speaking public can see their innocence.

Politically, the Chinese and the Filipinos both enjoy democratic institutions. Now that the Jones' Law has provided for the ultimate independence of the islands from Uncle Sam, the future Sino-Filipino relation is bound to be very intimate. Who knows but that there may be a future Chino-Filipino alliance? With such a possible development, then, shall we allow this indifference, this prejudice, to go on uninterfered or unchecked? Certainly not!

THE PHILIPPINE-CHINESE ADVOCATE has this important task before her; that is, to erase all erstwhile misunderstandings between the two peoples and to encourage their mutual cooperation. This is our mission and to it we pledge our full allegiance. We hope that in the future the Sino-Filipino meeting point will be something more than commercial—it must be political and social as well. In the cementing of the friendship between the two Asiatic peoples, the PHILIPPINE-CHINESE ADVOCATE is bound to play an important role.

Again, as I said before, the paper is still young and our editorial staff is inexperienced. Yet, "don't give up the ship" shall be our motto. I shall also take advantage of this opportunity to invite the cooperation of the representatives of the various periodicals present to-night. I hope you will criticize our work from a sympathetic and not antagonistic viewpoint.

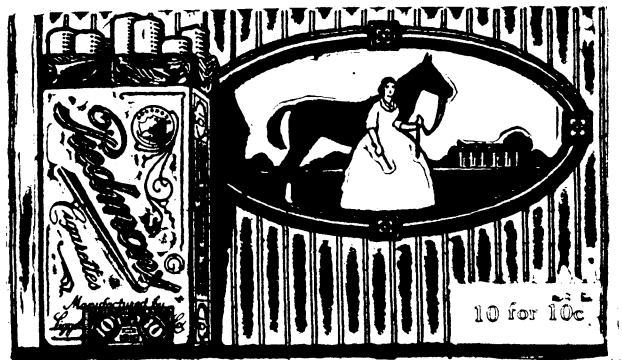
Finally, let me thank you for your kind attention and the honor you have conferred me this evening.

*Note: This speech was rendered into the Amoy Chinese dialect by Mr. Pao Wang Yang for the benefit of the many Chinese guests.*

### Has German Average

Friend: So you dropped Private Halfback from your service football team.

Soldier: Yes. He fell down in scholarship. His average last month was less than four Germans a day.



## Piedmont

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Kneedler Bldg. Manila.

## Chinese Day by Day

Continued from page 1

### The Dairen Fire,

#### Work of German Spies

As already reported, since March last there have been frequent outbreaks of fire on the wharf at Dairen, a considerable quantity of beans being destroyed, and incendiarism has been suspected in each case, though the police have not been able to trace the exact cause of any one of the outbreaks. A Dairen dispatch to the *Jiji* now reports that a Chinese who was found sleeping in one of the wharf godowns, has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned with incendiarism. It is said that the Chinese had an immense sum of money concealed at a certain spot in the wharf compound. The dispatch adds that in view of the fact that the last outbreak occurred among consignments of bean-oil consigned to the United States, the complicity of German agents is suspected, though the Chinese arrested pleads entire ignorance as to the outbreaks.

### Dispatch of British

#### Troops to Siberia

The rumor concerning the strength of British troops to be dispatched to Siberia remains unascertainable.

The British troops at Hong-kong which are only 3,000 strong,

can be ill-spared for duty elsewhere in a large force.

The probability is that only a small body of British troops enough to relieve the British marines at Vladivostok will be sent out.

### Rubber Growing In China

It is reported that waste lands in the neighborhood of 100,000 acres in Kiungchow Island, of which Hoihow is the largest port, has been offered by the Chinese Government for a term of five years to Mr. Lin Yishun, a Chinese merchant who has hitherto conducted business in Singapore, for the purpose of experimenting in rubber growing. Local officials have also been ordered to render him any assistance in their power, and both President Feng Kuo-chang and Ex-President Li have personally signified their hopes of his success.

Some time ago a rubber syndicate in the Straits Settlements sent an expert to China for the purpose of determining whether rubber growing would adapt itself to Chinese soil. The provinces examined were Kwangtung, Yunnan and lands along the Yangtze, which proved unfavourable for the purpose, and the project was dropped.

Mr. Lin's proposition is that in return for the lease of the land he will be able to produce 5,000,000 rubber saplings to be planted each year, and apart from paying the land rent, he will be ready to pay \$5,000,000

to the Chinese Government after his lease has expired as the purchase price of the property. He believes that tapping can begin after five years, and from then on the profit will increase rapidly.

### The Kwangtung Floods

The benevolent societies have received a great many letters from Sam Sui and Nam Hoi districts requesting urgent relief for the sufferers by the floods. The latest report from Wuchow states that the streets near the banks are submerged in eight feet of water, and the tradesmen have to carry on their business on the first floor. Small boats are used for traffic purposes.

### Shanghai Exports

Reports from Shanghai say that the advance made in the local manufacture of cotton goods is strikingly indicated. With encouragement from the Government, there would be a vast development of the industry. Nearly all metals were exported in greater quantities. Raw silk showed some improvement in quantity over 1916, the figures being 122,243 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 78,262,159 and 125,820 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 79,148,603. In terms of gold this meant an increased value of £4,104,479. The most important factor in the quality of the tea crop in China is the weather, and seasonable rains and sunshine combined to make

the black teas of 1917 memorable for exceptionally fine quality of the tea crop in China is the weather, in contrast to the more or less rain-damaged supplies of 1916. Unfortunately for the Chinese teamen, the demand, owing to British prohibition of import and to the disturbed conditions in Russia, as well as to the growing competition of Java teas, was so restricted that they incurred serious losses, fortunately not so serious as in 1916.

### 1,000 Chinese Troops

#### to Vladivostok

The Peking Government is reported to have secured the concurrence of the Allied Powers about the dispatch of 1,000 troops to Vladivostok.

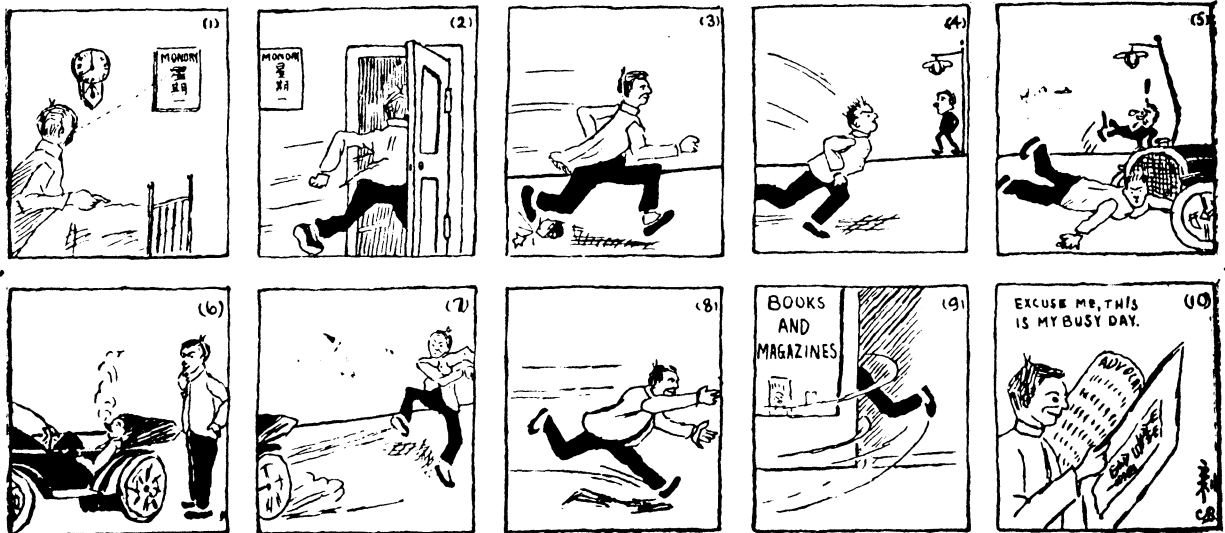
### To Point of View

The teacher had written on the board the questions, "What day was yesterday?" and "What day is today?" and one little girl gave these philosophical answers: "Yesterday was today yesterday? Today will be yesterday to morrow."

### Slightly Mixed

The following are examples of some queer definitions given by public school children. "Stability is taking care of the stable." "A monastery is the place where monsters are kept." "Tocsin is something to do with getting drunk." "Perjury is fishing without a license."

## Excuse me, this is my busy day!



Through the eyes of our Cartoonist.

# The Economic Condition of the Chinese Colony in the Philippines---A Survey

BY PELAGIO M. UYCHUTIN, A. B.,  
(科開黃十學文)  
University of the Philippines



PELAGIO M. UYCHUTIN

The Chinese in the Philippines are essentially a commercial people. Unlike their contemporaries in Java, Siam, etc. the Chinese in this Archipelago do not extend their sphere of actions into the fields of agriculture, fishery and others; their sole occupation is restricted to commercial pursuits. With about 85% of the Philippine trade in their hands and with the ramifications of their commercial organizations stretching into the innermost parts of the commercial sites of the Islands, the Chinese colony of the Archipelago is on the whole, intrinsically speaking, a great economic factor, a commercial promoter of the Islands. In every commercial locality, in every mart of trade, the Chinese are found to be present not as an unproductive element of the society, but as a great producer—producer in the sense of being a creator of utilities of time, place and form. They are the vanguard of commercial invasion, the pioneer, the blazer of the yet undeveloped wilderness of latent commercial possibilities. They preceded the Europeans, the railroads and even the priests in this capacity. History tells us how long, long before the advent of the Spanish Conquistadores, the Chinese had been found to be carrying on a lucrative trade with the natives of the Islands. Choa Ju-Kua in his memorable account of the lands of Mayi and Papiyan tells us how the method of trading was carried on between the Chinese and Filipinos in that early dawn of Philip-

pine history. Pigafetta in his account of the voyage to the South Sea also gives us a vivid account of the influence of the then Chinese merchants. Chinese merchants were described by him as being in swarms of trading junks and even in the Far South, trading was said to be in their hands. Such are the few solid facts which we have from the faint glimpse of the beacon light of history. The economic relation of the Philippine-Chinese colony to the Islands then, is of such an intimate character, that a brief survey of their economic condition will be of importance to us.

The history of the economic development of the Chinese colony in the Philippines can be divided into three periods as (1) the period before the Spanish occupation (2) the period of Spanish occupation and (3) the American period.

The first period, that is the period before the Spanish invasion of the Islands, was characterized by the lack of permanent trading posts; there was no commercial house or "Tiendas" such as is the characteristic of the present days. The trading junks were the offices and the warehouses of the merchants of that time,—they were in the real sense of the word, the then ark of commercialism. The merchants in travelling over the vast expanse of water which separates China and the Philippines were obliged to be good sailors, good fishermen as well as good fighters. The voyage was long and dangerous; sometimes it took them many long months to reach their destination. Occasionally, the merchant junks appeared only once in a year, and in order to provide themselves against any possible calamity, the merchants had to have their ships well-laden with provisions. They had to be fighters in order to protect themselves against the pirates which infested the sea near South China, and which multiplied in such a number that under the leadership of Limahong, they later made descent upon the Philippines. But the merchants of that time were of no better

stuff; they were the riffraff of the Empire, the defeated and disappointed class of the society, who had to go to the sea as their last resort. They were mostly illiterate, and their method of trading was crude—mostly by barter. Chinese goods were bartered directly with the raw materials of the Islands. Such products as wax, shells, etc. were bartered for clothings, pots, and others. As there was no fixed currency, no standard of exchange, the bulky goods had to be transported over a long journey. In other words, the commerce of that time was essentially the journeymen system. Commerce could not be carried on a large scale in such a system and it was mostly monopolized by the families of the sea-faring community for the same reason that most of the merchants had to be at the same time sailors and fighters as well. Commerce as an institution had not as yet attained its popularity. The commercial class was still looked down in the scale of society,—it was still the lowest or the most degraded of the people. So coupled with the structure of such class and the prejudice of the time, the merchants of that time were insignificant in number, in influence and in social standing.

The most important change that took place with the advent of the Spanish occupation was the changing of the Chinese merchants from a nomadic trader to a settled one,—the establishment of permanent trading posts. From being essentially a maritime commerce, it became a landed one. No longer the merchants had to be sailors in order to be able to carry on their commerce; there were professional sailors of transporters for their goods and the merchants were able to devote most of their time on land. Before the Spanish occupation there were many obnoxious tribal regulations such as the forbidding of the merchants to land in the Islands of Papiyan, as found in the famous dissertation of Chao-Ju-Kua. But now such regulations were no longer in use; commerce was taxed but not so arbitrarily restricted as before. Junks as means of transportation were still in use; there were no other available goods-transporters and so this system of junk-trading was left to survive till the middle of the 18th century.

The merchant class was no longer composed of the riffraff, and commerce was no longer

the monopoly of the sea-faring community; its sphere of action was invaded by the inland class, the people of the interior far away from the sea coast. This was due to the then unstable condition of China. The Ming dynasty was then in a precarious condition and everywhere in China unrest was universal. Famine, drought, insurrections, etc. made their appearance intermittently. The inland class could no longer browse in its pasture of idealistic peace; life and property were no longer safe and as a result emigration to other countries was resorted to.

This permanence of commerce on land was productive of many far-reaching results. In the first place, marriage with the native women was instituted. The Chinese merchants upon their being firmly established in the Islands began to look to the expediency of having a partner for life as well as for help in commerce. This attitude gave rise to a great consequence,—the rise of a great mixed race, the Mestizo which was later to have a salutary effect on the development of the Islands, socially, politically as well as commercially. In the second place, the aspect of the trade carried on by the Chinese was changed.

Formerly, the Chinese traders were sellers of the products of their own lands now they were the sellers of those of others. Chinese goods were not given much prominence in their trade than were they to those of other countries. This was undoubtedly one of the result of the unprogressive condition of Chinese industries, but it was also caused by the permanence of the Chinese traders in the Islands and the consequent severance of commercial relations and ties with China. Commerce as conducted on by the Chinese then took on the aspect of a mere distributor and the commerce with China was thus in a way gradually lessened.

Another aspect of the commercial condition of the Chinese at that time was the lack of banking system in their transaction with China. There was no bank as nowadays and most of the commercial exchange was carried on through the "Khe-Tau" or viajero system. This viajero was a sort of professional sea-goer, who acted as a travelling banker for those who wish to exchange money to China. Before, when there were no permanent trading posts, such Viajero

(Continued on page 10)

# The Economic Condition of the Chinese Colony in the Philippines

(Continued from page 9)

was not needed; the merchants themselves carried the money back to China but now as the merchants could not do so every year, such class of banker was brought into prominence.

Still another aspect of the economic condition of the Chinese of that time was the abundance of "Sin-Khe" or newcomers,—Chinese immigrants. The perennial unrest after the conquest of the Manchus was the cause of such flood of emigration to other countries. They came over in regiments, mostly under the auspices of the "Khe-Tau" who in addition to his occupation as banker served also at the same time as an emigration overseer. The increase in number of the immigrants tended to produce an over-abundance of supply of workers over demand that as a result the lowering of price, the salary of the individual employee followed. And as at that time there was no consciousness of union among the new emigrants, they were mostly under the mercy of the employers. But the commercial house of that time was mostly the "Tienda" system. The employers and employees lived and ate together in the same place. There was little or no separation of the employers and employees; common bond of interest and sympathy existed between them. The employers were thought to be morally responsible for the well being of the employees and viceversa. An employee was expected to render an account of the use of his salary to his employers and he was not allowed to get his salary if his "Boss" preferred that he deposit it in the establishment,—he had the perfect liberty over his salary only when he quit the employment. In a word, the employer was allowed the utmost liberty to supervise over the expenditure of his employees. Obedience

to the "Boss" and good moral characters are the requisites for the admission of an employee to a position. The employee secured his position not by direct application but through the arrangement of a go between, who was thus in a way morally responsible to the employer for the conduct of the employee. Apprentices or new immigrants had to work gratuitously for a certain period to demonstrate their ability before they could be allowed a grant of salary.

The period after the inauguration of American occupation is a period full of significance to the Chinese colony of the Islands as a whole. The application of Immigration law to the Islands tends to reverse the balance of supply of Chinese workers and the demand of the trade in favor of the wage-earning class. Supply of labor became more acute. The wage-earning class was thus able to profit by the application of such law in securing an increase of their salary. This increase of salary grew with the advance of years that it is now estimated that the average salary of the present Chinese employee is five times that of the former days,—the Spanish period.

The old idea of mutual responsibility of the employer and employee is still in existence, but the average employee is far better off than was before. His standard of living was raised and he is not required to serve gratuitously for a certain period without knowing how much his work is worth; he knows it beforehand. He is not the raff class as was in the early days but the intelligent and well-educated one,—and of good family for it is only the good and well-to-do family that has the power to lift the bar of American restriction.

The gradual and almost total extinction of the "Khe-Tau" system is another phenomena of the present economic development of the Chinese colony. Banks and letter hongts now take its place. At present there are three Chinese banks though they do not perform all the functions of a modern bank; they confine their sphere of action to that of exchange money or selling drafts. The letter hongts are small banking establishments,

the sole functions of which are to forward letters and money to China. At present there are about twelve such establishments in the city of Manila alone, not to count those in the provinces. Insurance companies of Chinese stock and management also exist in quite a number, but they are all branch offices from those of the China coast. Charitable institutions as hospitals, etc. are also in existence and are conducted entirely through the help of the entire community with great success. In 1906, in emulation to the successful establishment of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which is distinctly an organization of the merchant class, there was an attempt to form an association of the wage-earners. The attempt was a success at first, but a failure afterwards. The association had as its title the name "Kangkaihui" or the association of the laboring class but from the very beginning of its establishment, its constitution was fundamentally unsound. It did not limit its membership to the laboring class; merchant-prince and magnates were admitted into its rank. It was really a Gild rather than a Trade Union and after a spasmodic existence of four years it came to an ignominious end. Not even a single economic problem was solved by this association; the responsible official heads spent most of their time in bickering and quarreling and its untimely demise was as much heralded by its being unhonored.

ed and unseen as it was pompous and dignified at its inauguration. Such is the economic condition of the Chinese colony at present. After having passed through the vicissitudes of a space of nearly five hundred years in which it witnessed the rise and fall of the different dynasties in the Fatherland and the changes of sovereign and ruling powers in the Philippines, their paradise of commercial exertion, the Chinese colony as a whole is still far from being in an idealistic stage of development. Its future is still fraught with misgivings and it has still many problems for its own solution. The problems of working hours and proportional wage return are some of the knotty ones which confront the colonists in their march of progress. But the most important and far-reaching of all the problems is the question of education, the giving of the new comers or "Sin-Khe" and the mestizo class, a sound and practical education, an education that will enable them to struggle with success in this world and at the same time mould them into such a shape as would enable them to preserve their proud identity as being Chinese. Education associations, schools, reading clubs or libraries, etc. have been established, and taxation of the merchant class for their support based on the model of Internal Revenue tax has been instituted. But the problem is still unsolved.

## 司公崙蔡

Adolfo C. Jockwan Co.

SASTRERIA

NOVEDADES

No. 71 Rosario, St.  
Manila, P. I.

## THE PHILIPPINE-CHINESE ADVOCATE

Is  
Read

Everywhere.

Why?

Read It And You

Will Know

Why.

## LITERARY

## Literature in War Time

宗 開 黃

BY LUIS P. UYCHUTIN

B. A., (Phil.), PH. B., J. D. (Chic.)

Blessing often comes in the guise of Evil. The great conflagration in Rome has enabled the beautifying of that Italian metropolis. The earthquake and great fire in San Francisco have made possible the widening of her streets and avenues. And, take a more recent instance, the great Rosario fire has metamorphosed that "dingy lane" into a street worth comparing with the State Street of Chicago.

As it is in the engineering works of the world, so is it in the intellectual achievements. The rule, "to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction," is an all-pervading, universal one. To the greatest work of destruction succeeds the best constructive genius. In the ashes of the Manchu absolutism there now stands in China the grand structure of democracy.

Equally true does this law hold in the domain of literature. Even the most cursory glance at the literature of the world will reveal the fact that the best literary works comes in or after the most critical time in the history of a nation. The *raison d'être* for this seeming anomaly, this paradox, is that hard times often furnish the inspiration needed for creative literature.

## Grecian Instances.

Let us make a retrospective survey of the literary attainments of ancient Greece. Have not the various critical periods in her national life furnished the inspiration for the creation of her far-famed masterpieces in literature? Certainly, they have. Aeschylus, the forerunner of Grecian dramatic art and the worthy compeer of Sophocles and Euripides, penned the well-known "Persas" in his exultation over the victories of Marathon and Salamis. In fact, the great dramatist personally participated in the bloody encounter and the success of the Grecian arms for this reason appeared to him all the more brilliant. In the sphere of historical literature, we have Thucydides, the great, if not the greatest historian of the world.

He wrote the "History of the Peloponnesian War" while the chivalrous Athenian legions were measuring swords with the mighty Spartan squadrons. And, in spite of the ravages of Time, the history still remains immutably a masterpiece, if not the masterpiece, in the realm of chronological literature.

## Chinese Literary Accomplishments

Confucius, that prince of philosophers, autocrat of the sages, and the beacon-light of Oriental civilization and culture, wrote his "Chun-Chiu" or "Spring & Autumn Annals" and other ethical writings as a reaction to the excesses, immorality, and feud of the time. The dukes, barons, and all other feudal lords were then virtually independent of the central authority. They disregarded all popular rights, oppressed their humble subjects, contravened all moral laws, and openly defied the imperial authority. It was the motive of correcting or rectifying the evils of the time that actuated the great philosopher into writing the great Chinese classics. And his work will forever remain immortal. Impelled by similar motives, Mencius, the second great Chinese scholar of the Confucian school, wrote his great essays on filial piety and so forth.

## And so With Roman Literature

Polybius was a contemporary of the golden era of Rome. The Second and the Third Macedonian Wars, the war of Rome with Antiochus III of Syria, the War of the Achaean League, and the Carthaginian wars were then in progress. These great struggles that were then convulsing the civilized world furnished him the inspiration for the greatest historical work in the ante-Christian era.

The inspiration, the incentive to noble writings, being true in prose-writings is equally operative in the domain of poetry. Homer's "Iliad" and "Ulysses" are nothing but a poem depicting the sufferings and peregrinations of the heroes of the Trojan maelstrom. And great

critics of the Homeric epics have traced their composite origin to the war ballads of primitive Greece. In Spanish literature, "La Vida es Sueño", the "Don Quixote",

Ennius, the greatest Latin epic-poet next to Virgil, was a soldier in Cato's army before he began to write, and knew every detail about the second Punic War from personal experiences and observations. Later on he committed his reminiscences to writing and gave to the world his great masterpiece on the heroic history of ancient Rome in the form of an epic poem.

While the war of the Austrian Succession and the "Seven Years' War" were depopulating France in the eighteenth century, Moliere, Racine, La Bruyere, La Fontaine, St. Simon, and Mme. de Sevigne were in the height of their literary glory. Their writing have flourished in the saddest of times—when millionaires have become paupers, when many widows and orphans have donned the black garb, and when the flower of the French youth have nearly all perished.

Marcus Aurelius, the great emperor, composed the "Meditations" while in his bivouac along the Danube in his campaign against the barbarous Marcommanni and Quadi.

## Apropos of the Literature in the Middle Ages

And now comes the literary talents of the Middle Ages before the witness-stand. The "Chansons du Roland" were simultaneous with the War of the Crusades, between 1093 and 1190. Coeval with these great French songs came the celebrated German epic, the Nibelungenlied. Similarly, the great Scandinavian and Icelandic sagas have their birth in times of great commotion and turmoil. Tranquility is never much of a midwife for great literary achievements.

## Modern Instances

While France was staking her dignity, integrity, and national existence in the wars with the Hapsburg monarch, Charles V., Rabelais was writing his immortal romances. While partisan strife, proscription, and civil wars were devastating the fair cities of France; while the massacres of St. Bartholomew and the Holy League were still lurid with the blood of the murdered; Montaigne the hermit-philosopher of Gascony, was busily engaged in writing his memorable "Essays." In England, in the Elizabethan imbroglio with Spain Sir Philip Sidney wrote his "Defense of Poesy." It is said that the menace of the Armada inspired him in his masterly dissertation. The Puritan revolution and Cromwell's rupture with the Cavaliers furnished Burton with a basis for his "Anatomy of Melancholy". The "Specta-

tors" were written in the War have traced their composite of the Spanish Succession.

In Spanish literature, "La Vida es Sueño", the "Don Quixote", Cervantes' masterpiece, the "Doña Pepita", and many other great works are the resultant of the colliding tendencies of critical moments in the national life of Iberia.

While the war of the Austrian Succession and the "Seven Years' War" were depopulating France in the eighteenth century, Moliere, Racine, La Bruyere, La Fontaine, St. Simon, and Mme. de Sevigne were in the height of their literary glory. Their writing have flourished in the saddest of times—when millionaires have become paupers, when many widows and orphans have donned the black garb, and when the flower of the French youth have nearly all perished.

So is the rule applicable to modern Germany. Goethe wrote his "William Tell", "Mary Stuart", and other great pieces during the Napoleonic campaign. Schiller did the same. And Beethoven gave us his "moon-light sonata" when the victorious army of Napoleon was marching along the bank of the Rhine.

It is doubtful if there could be such a literary genius as Dr. Jose Rizal, the prince among the Filipino patriots and scholars, were not the country then in such a deplorable condition as the Spanish misrule. In fact his masterpieces, the "Noli me Tangere" and the "El Filibusterismo" have the evil practices and corruption of the time for their central themes. The great doctor was really provoked into writing these pen-pictures of the Philippine Society by the lamentable state of affairs at that juncture in the history of the islands.

President Abraham Lincoln gave us his memorable Gettysburg Address immediately after the sanguinary Civil War. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Lowell's "Commencement Ode", too, came in as an aftermath of a great strife. Even the "skirmish-like" Spanish-American War produced the "Red Badge of Courage".

## Chinese Revolutionary Literature

The Wuchang coup d'etat, the overthrow of the imperial dragon, and the political ups-and-down have all contributed to the production of a new school of liter-

Continued on page 19

## Literature in War Time

(Continued from page 11)

ature which is bound to have a lasting impress on the Chinese fatalistic mind. The precarious political condition has served as a stimulant to the production of a kind of literature that is peculiarly melancholy and heart-rending. Here we find the scholarly manifestoes of the Revolutionists, the epistles from General Li Yuen Hung, and the various poems and telegrams from the front. It is a sad truth that very few people can appreciate the touch of agony, the gloom, and the majesty of these writings. But they are as Gray has said:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

### Literature of the Great European War

And, finally, what has the European War done to the literary increment of the nations, belligerents as well as neutrals? The surprise is often expressed that this present war, the Armageddon, has been the inspiration in no nation of any great work in prose and poetry. However, this deficiency in the literary output is more apparent than real. It is the superficial critic that can express such a surprise; for, who can deny the rhetorical accomplishments of the many war speeches, patriotic appeals, and the bellicose journalistic writing? Who can deny the fact that many of President Wilson's messages to Congress will surely rank with the classics of the world?

The war is still raging on in all its fury, and writers are in no position yet to view the principles involved from an all-embracing vantage-point. But, as soon as all hostilities are concluded, a great output of war literature will surely be a certainty. In fact, many literary "stars" have already graced the arena of the combat and it will not be long before some war masterpieces will come out to the public gaze.

The poetry of earth is ceasing never:  
On a lone winter evening, when the frost  
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills  
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,  
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,  
The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

## DISCONTENT

BY TOMAS CONCEPCION A. B., U. P.

There are moments in life when even the most optimistic sees clouds of discontent darkening the lambent glow of his horizon. It is natural that with his frailties and with the diversified vicissitudes attendant in the struggle for supremacy, man will sometimes be caught in his despondent moods overwhelmed by an avalanche of sorrows, heightened by a turn of mind already predisposed to make mountains out of petty troubles. The morally weak succumbs; the mediocre, with shoulders bowed by the psychological weight, pants to survive the ordeal, while worry gnaws into his physical stamina; but the spiritually strong, with brows knitting and with teeth gritting with undaunted determination, suffers with equanimity the heavy buffets of misfortune, hopeful that somewhere in his calendar, days of sunshine and relief must necessarily follow a tempestuous week. Like trees which shed all their old and yellow leaves during the onslaught of the hurricane, men after the travail come out experienced and enduring. As if it were a matter of course the spirit adjusts itself to prepare, mustering its strength during the truce, in order to sustain with more vigor the bitterness of the forth-coming ebbs of life.

It might seem a paradox to some that discontent, intransquility of the soul, should be the very factor which would induce man to strive. Necessarily the term "discontent" should have some kind of explanation. By discontent, as it is used here, is meant that *Animus* of man which gives him an impression that he is not what he should be. In other words, that discontent is regenerating which creates a hope for betterment and believes in the potentiality of improvement. Hope, then, is the pivot around which gyrates the question why a man by being discontented endeavors to succeed. Discontent is the force that impels him to push forward. Let it not be misunderstood, however, that discontent is absolutely regenerating. Whenever it is not well regulated, it might be detrimental, causing the disintegration of moral courage. In other words, discontent might lead to despair; and despair to inactivity or recklessness, either of which has a tendency to ruin man.

Sorrows which visit man produce discontent to spur him to greater efforts. Discontent is the magnet of ambition, and ambition properly regulated is the key to success.

# 66 YEARS

OF HONEST DEALING HAS ESTABLISHED THE REPUTATION OF

# VELASCO'S

THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Our Dry Goods Department carries a vast stock of the best of everything that the most exacting feminine fancy could demand.

Our Bazaar can supply every household need from its varied stock of thousands of articles, including kitchen utensils, glass wares, dishes and crockery, cutlery, rugs and mats, lamps and stoves, of all kinds, chafing dishes, mirrors, bird cages, baby carriages.

## Mariano Velasco & Co.

General Merchants

Manila's Only Department Store

Established 1852

102-134 Nueva

Phones 818-819.

### DEPARTMENTS

HARDWARE  
AND  
IRON  
FURNITURE  
DRY GOODS  
LUMBER  
BUILDING  
AND  
CONTRACTING  
RICE MILLS  
BRICK & TILE  
COCONUT OIL  
BAZAAR VELASCO  
REAL ESTATE  
PROVINCIAL  
CORRESPONDENCE  
INVITED



# CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

BY PELAGIO M. UYCHUTIN, B. A.

*Mr. Pelagio M. Uychutin, B. A., the author of this thesis, is a graduate of the University of the Philippines. He is the writer of a number of very interesting articles which appeared in various local papers. Mr. Uychutin plans to pursue graduate studies in Commerce and Finance in the University of Chicago, U. S. A., and will sail for America sometime this month. It will be of interest to our readers to learn that Mr. Uychutin, in spite of his birth in the Philippines, is a Chinese scholar, and this paper is the result of his extensive research from Chinese sources.*

The subject of China's Foreign Policy in her International intercourse is one of such an importance and covering grounds of such an extent in period that it is, in truth, without the reach of possibility for us to discuss it adequately within the limited space of this thesis, so, as a matter of fact, it is nothing but expediency for us to confine ourselves to a brief and somewhat desultory survey of what it was before, from the earliest period of the dawn of China's History down to her recent admittance into the fold of the Allied Comity following the beaten path of her greater Sister Republic from across the Pacific Ocean—the United States of America. In brief, then, the question of China's Foreign Policy is to such an extent of unexplored condition that it is imperative and of necessity for us to use our own judgement; there being no authoritative references on this matter,—diplomacy was until the time of the Boxer Rebellion only regarded as an essential study in the political sphere, that it is necessary for us to digest and help ourselves to the best we can with our scanty knowledge from the beacon lights of China's History.

China's international intercourse is not a matter of yesterday; it does not begin with the advent of the Portuguese in the sacred waters of Holy India, nor does it begin with the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, for in truth, China has had her foreign intercourse since time immemorial. Her relations with the foreign countries, in fact, dates with the reign of the Five Emperors as chrono-

logy tells us; but as it was then merely occidental in character, there was no foreign policy at all in the sense of the modern term. It was merely the casual visits from the foreign tribal organization and consequently, it merits of no intensive discussion. The history of Chinese foreign policy, then, must have as its beginning at a much later period, and to begin with, some sort of division is necessary as like all other things it had been subjected to many changes and metamorphosis of ideas.

The first period of reliable Chinese history of Foreign relation began with the reign of Huang Ti, the Yellow Emperor, and extended down to the time of the Warrior Nations of the Chou Dynasty. It covers a period of more than two thousand years and with the exception of the brief period of the Warrior Nations, it had as its policy Peace,—peace with all the surrounding tribes. There was no separate department of Foreign Affairs in those days; diplomatic intercourse resolved itself into the friendly and courteous visits of the governments, China and the outside tribes as Chi-Yu, Kian-Lung, etc. The master of ceremonies was the one who take charge of this affairs and most of the questions of the days were of semi-religious character. Such was the influence of this policy that with the exceptions of the Chi-Yu War in which victorious China was on the defensive, China was at peace with everybody, that it is said that at a religious ceremony in the ninth year of Emperor Yu, nearly three thousand ambassadors from the outside tribal organizations were assembled together in one place. This policy of religious peace was continued until the end of the Chou Dynasty in the period known as the Warrior Nations.

The period of Warrior Nations is one of the most tumultuous and anarchic epochs of Chinese history. The Imperial Chou Family was then without power and authority; the feudal lords of these days were the real masters of the situation. They were very powerful and numbered about one thousand in all; and it was in the internecine struggles among these feudal lords that

the art of diplomacy was then developed to its highest stage. Land-grabbings, concessions and political interest were the order of the day, and not a single day passed in which war and bloodshed had not their parts. The watchword of the diplomatic circles was expediency, and intrigue was the shibboleth of the then enlightened administration. Thus, we have such well known diplomats as Soo-Ching, Chang-Yi, and others, whose intrigues and diplomatic achievements can be compared favorably if not higher than the best of European Diplomats. But this state of affairs was not to last long; anarchy and war must inevitably give place to peace, and with the absorption by the Chin Dynasty of all the other feudal organizations, a new policy in the diplomatic relation of China with the other outside nations of Asia was allowed to have its full play.

The Chin Dynasty after its successful attainment of political hegemony of the Chinese Empire was of short duration; it existed for only forty years, but it had one notable feature and that was the beginning of the first appearance of the germ of China's Seclusion Policy, a policy which was to have its fullest development under the Manchu domination. The Great Emperor of Chin Dynasty, Shih Huang Ti, after his successful extirpation of all the systems of feudalism was left with no source of possible danger to his authority except from the north, the outside barbarians of the northern countries. And, to forestall any possible irruption of such barbarians from the north, he inaugurated a policy of rigorous exclusion for China. "China for the Chin Dynasty," and to secure this end, he forbade intercourse with the outsiders; foreign embassies were refused permission to enter China, and he ordered the building of the Great Wall, a rampart of thousands of miles crossing the four northern provinces of China Proper and stands today as one of the most monumental works of Chinese Architectural skill. But this policy of seclusion did not last long; his building of the Great Wall entailed great misery to the people, conscription was put in force in order to have supply of laborers for its building, that as a result, discontent and rebellion sprang up, and with the appearance of Lu Pang, the founder of the

Han Dynasty, the Chin Dynasty came to naught and with it its policy of rigid seclusion.

The Han Dynasty is one of the most brilliant of the enlightened dynasties of China. During its reign the authority of China extended far and wide; Korea, Indo-China and the Tartar tribes of Western Asia as far as the Caspian regions were brought to subjugation and acknowledged Chinese suzerainty. There were wars and battles, of course, but it is happy to say that they occurred very rarely, for the policy of foreign relation of China at that time was Honesty and Humanity. The foreign princes were not compelled by force to acknowledge Chinese suzerainty, but mostly by persuasion; they were treated honestly by the Chinese ambassadors, and were only requested to send envoys to China yearly so that they may bring back with them all the discipline and order of the Chinese culture for the amelioration of the conditions of their respective countries. It is true that they brought tributes to China but these were of very little value in comparison with the presents and gifts they received from the Emperor of China. The political status and sovereignty of their respective countries were not impaired;—the Chinese are not an aggressive people and in the art of conquest, they were totally in ignorance, hence, nominal suzerainty and courteous relations together with an unmolested propagation of Chinese culture were what they demanded. Such policy seems queer to the modern expansionists but in truth, it was what the early and peace-any-price Chinese diplomats could formulate in their diplomatic study. They were all confirmed confucianists and adhered strictly to the Confucian theory of "Do not do to others what you do not want to be done to you," hence, their policy of honesty; but they had a higher aim and that was Humanity,—humanity according to the Confucian ethic of peace and order. The pronouncements of Sze Ma Hsiang Ju, a famous literati of that period, in his "A Reply To The Elders of Szechuan", is a well exposition of the dominating foreign policy of the Old Cathay of that time. They are: "...Now that the refined society of this protected area (China) is receiving without omission the benefit of our civil-

(Continued on page 14)



## China's Foreign Policy

(Continued from page 13)

ization, those uncouth barbaric states of the distant lands, where there are boats and wagons, where there is no good religion and government, no social morality, aggressiveness and wrong doing abound, regicide, disorder, internecine struggles, and oppressions of the weak and unprotected, amid all the cries and agonies resulting from the above there is always a groan of despair which says 'As we have heard that there is Humanity within the limit of Middle Kingdom, where every thing has its place for existence, why leave us then here without the benefits of culture as we are waiting the dray drought for the rain?' Such cries and groans can our sagacious emperor not be touched in his heart?'.....

Such in brief, are the foreign policy of the Chinese Governments were perfectly understood by the outside nations of the Orient. Even sea isolated Japan (then known as the Pygmy Kingdom) sent her ambassadors to acknowledge Chinese leadership and to gain there from all the essentials of the Eastern civiliza-

tion which proved to be of inestimable value to her.

The Han Dynasty was followed closely by many short-lived dynasties; usurpers of the throne frequently made their appearances and the Middle Flowery Nation was again delegated to the realm of anarchism, that there was in fact, no foreign intercourse at all. The Tung Dynasty was essentially militaristic in character. The first four decades of the reign of its founders were spent in subduing the recalcitrant outside barbaric nations who took advantage of the disorder of the former dynasties and made constant irruptions into the empire. This was successfully carried out and with the peace and order restored in the country, the high-vaunted policy of the Han Dynasty was again carried out in a much more vigorous manner. The Turks and Turcoman tribes of Central Asia were again forced to accept the indigestible Chinese Gospel of peace and order; Korea and Annam were readmitted into the fold of civilization, and in 633 A. D. the Pygmy Nation was defeated in the Korean Peninsula; at which place they were then overrunning with their fire and steels. On the whole, the Tung

Dynasty was, in spite of its military achievements, essentially an advocate for peace; it tried to free China from the curse of barbarian irruptions by means of the strategic scheme of carrying the wars into enemy countries, thus ended, once for all, the danger of a counter blow from the enemies. Its genuineness of good intention can be seen by its unflinching adherence to the high-vaunted policy of the Han Dynasty,—the policy of Honest Dealing and Humanity; it never exacted any tribute from the Barbarians nor did it ever incorporate a tract of their lands,—theory of no indemnity and annexation has already had its truest upholders during those early times. Nominal suzerainty and promise to maintain peace and order were what the non-occidentalized statesmen of China prized.

The dynasties that followed the fall of the Tung Dynasty were of short duration; there were many changes in government, that with the exception of the Sung Dynasty the rest of the dynasties of that period had an average of but ten years of existence. There was no strong government and for another period, the ancient land

of rich Cathay was again in the throes of sanguinary convulsion, that as result, the foreign policy of that time can be said to be on the defensive. Ambitious military leaders sprang up and there was no lacking in the traitors to the traditions of the country. Shi Kan Tong, the founder of the Chen Dynasty, for instance, was the first to acknowledge the suzerainty of Khotan tribe of northern China in his frantic search for a helper to gain the throne. On the whole, the period intervening between the fall of the Tung Dynasty and the beginning of the Yuen Dynasty, was a period of humiliation to the country; its foreign policy was weak and mostly on the defensive; the prolonged peace of the early days had enervated the people and made them impossible for a glorious and lofty career.

(To be continued)

### REAL RESTAURANT

110-112-114 Calle Real, Walled City.  
Tel. 3183.

Monthly Board	48.00
Meal Ticket [15 Meals]	10.50
Single Meal	.80

SHORT ORDER A SPECIALTY  
We serve only the best  
market afford

*Preserve the graceful form of your youth*

*Preserve the grandeur of your old age*

*Lest auld acquaintance be forgot, have your photos*

*taken at the*

# ROYAL PORTRAIT

## PHOTOGRAPHER

Phone 3524

101 Calle Nueva  
Corner No. 25 Escolte,  
Manila, P. I.

Rates very reasonable

平日並無何種異態，想係泗水工夫不精，一時不慎，因而喪生云。

## 美洲新軍制將在菲島頒佈

據最近美洲消息，謂上議院現正討論招募新兵制，其結果如何，現尚未悉。然日間必急電來菲，查舊軍制，自二十歲以上，三十一歲以下之青年，如考驗合格，必須入軍籍，新軍制，則十歲以上，四十五歲以下之人，須入軍籍，以舊軍制而論，菲島儘能招募美兵一千，若新軍制頒行，當達壹千八百人之數，但新軍制是否招募菲人，則現尚未悉，聞因美國調兵往西比利亞，故此舉云。

## 斐島博覽會之先聲

菲島自西班牙人墨爾倫，即日加言體示，發見以還，迄今已四百餘載，歷史紀載，從未有人提議開一四百週紀念會，斯真未之奇聞，然按諸實際上，則亦不盡奇特，蓋斐島為西班牙人所發見，數百年以來，所政治權，均為西班牙所握，此種紀念，可無，目為不足輕重，若教會慶典，則反是，因其以教立國，每逢慶典，亦迎神禮佛等無意識之舉動，平民處此政治之下，安能發展愛國思想哉，況又言論不得自由，故平民之愛國心，盡趨向於崇拜教會，故昔之所謂公共假期者，不外分持洋燭隨木偶以遊

街，欲破其迷信，難於上蒼大矣，一八九四年時芝加高開萬國賽會，是次之結果，為愛國歷史莫大之掌故，然芝加高之賽會，果何為者歟，不過因紀念哥倫布得新大陸，乃舉行此慶典耳，（以上代有）（未完）

## 請人廣告

查欲聘一華人木匠在船上工作其人須手方克勝任每日薪水四元有欲謀斯職者請到尼姆屋宇四百二十八號房詢問

Kneeler Bldg. Room No. 428

We are The  
Sole Philippine Representatives  
of  
A. G. Spalding & Bros.  
Makers of the famous  
SPALDING  
Athletic and Sporting Goods.

MANILA TRADING & SUPPLY CO.  
155-159 Escolta.

## 1918 MODEL FORD TRUCKS

Ready for  
IMMEDIATE  
DELIVERY  
ORDER NOW!

Manila Trading & Supply Co.

Sole Philippine Agents  
155-159 Escolta

新到一九一八年福特運  
貨氣車請即刻訂購勿失  
好機會即日起可以交貨  
眠里拉商務供給公司  
島維一之經理衣示戈  
街一五五號至一五九號

本公司總代理專售各種新式  
運動器具諸君光顧請移  
玉至納商務供給本公司  
島里一之經理處面議  
五九號街壹五五號至一

彬街門牌第三百〇號

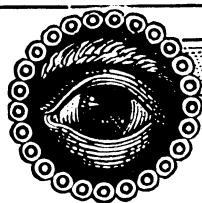
## 廣 昌 興

BEJUCO CHAIRS FOR HIRE  
TERMS REASONABLE  
WRITE ORCALL UP  
WONG HING CHEONG

RATTAN FURNITURE  
No. 309, T. Popin St.  
BINONDO  
TEL. No. 4726

藤椅舖在小呂宋埠彬

矣 鏡 眼 帶 以 可 夕 而 眼 驗 朝



INSULAR OPTICAL Co

MANILA, P.I.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS  
LACK & DAVIS Bldg., 110 Calle Echague

所有驗眼器  
具均為眼科  
最新發明者

可保最適用  
如有不安處  
將原價奉還

復陸其速。而風已過。當上午風雨。烈時。尖沙嘴小輪。停行至午乃復開。山頂車路亦停行數句鐘。久昨早遙見灣仔海面盡是木條。載沉載浮。街上招牌。多墮地。拾四號晚六點半鐘。●登金星艇在石岐渡碼頭。載運蓮藕前往船上交伙食。駛開未數丈。風浪翻騰。把持不住。竟致艇覆人翻。損失貨物約值式叁百金。蛋妹失踪貳人。

### 閩屬新聞一束

△許崇智進戰 援閩第貳支隊司令許崇智。刻以永定大埔。相繼克復。汀州方面。暨上杭前敵各地。亟戰乘勝反攻。以資牽制。特於月之八日。親率所部由岩前進發。馳赴上杭督戰。并檄第十參統領蔣國斌。統率步砲隊。進趨汀州。約本月中旬。當可剿戰云。

△僑官責民相餉 本省頒行之臨時軍需公債。票額壹百貳拾萬元。閩海寧道。應派叁拾壹萬元。閩侯縣分相二十叁萬元。現王叔枚知事。正極力向紳商各界勸導認買。俾早日足額。唯際此金融停滯。民生困難之秋。且西鄉既陷於匪窟。東南窪下者。復頻遭水旱。民力凋敝已極。即此區區。亦正不易也。

△惠安官軍之騷擾 惠邑城。自各鄉不靖以來。軍隊戒嚴。所往來行人。認真搜查。鄉人莫敢入市交易。商場極形冷淡。從前各紳題捐保甲費。

修城費。犒軍費。等等款項。無力之家。正難負擔。大。仰屋之嘆。此番周。事。竟。兵。隊。臨。惠。聲。威。大。振。之。時。日。遣。派。差。勇。警。備。訓。各。舖。勒。收。什。稅。始。而。坐。買。繼。而。鋪。捐。終。而。印。花。戰。中。稅。刻。不。容。緩。如。稍。遲。緩。要。將。人。帶。案。各。商。家。違。守。法。律。典。衣。繳。納。者。之。借。債。繳。納。者。之。物。議。紛。紛。人。咸。謂。加。事。不。恤。民。隱。云。

△漳屬魚業損失 漳地池塘潭港。到處皆。每年放魚出息。各自不少。獨今年養魚家。則皆垂頭喪氣。因。年。未。半。已。受。過。五。次。大。水。每。次。水。漲。溢。則。魚。必。多。走。漏。約。計。各。池。損。失。不。下。數。萬。元。之。譜。吁。民。生。日。困。奈。之。何。哉。

△淫匪之猖獗情狀 安溪龍涓莊莊蔡鄉陳某。寓于崙仔尾。耕田為業。家中米粟殷實。畜牛數隻。日前夜間。忽被盜匪十餘猛。對屋搶劫。空。並擄去男女三人。耕牛四隻。酷。匪。索。勒。重。金。贖。放。噫。匪。賊。縱。橫。如此。平民難以聊生矣。

### 俄國亂事紀聞

△查魯城之大血戰 荷京電云。德國納恩報紀載。最近查魯斯拉夫。戰役。其結俄激烈派獲勝。謂為俄國內亂以來。最激烈之戰事。計戰事凡十五。日。該。城。得。而。復。失。者。數。次。當。社。會。革。命。黨。佔。據。該。城。時。將。激。烈。派。正。法。者。數。百。人。旋。被。紅。衣。衛。隊。所。破。厲。行。屠。殺。並。戮。斃。革。命。軍。大。將。二。名。

### 本埠

#### 菲總督致本報主筆書

開宗博士大鑒。閱。錄。不。日。出。版。諸。馳。書。足。下。表。示。歡。迎。並。祝。貴。報。將。一。紙。風。行。使。華。人。與。菲。島。居。民。社。會。與。商。務。日。益。發。達。日。見。發。達。實。實。報。之。功。也。專。此。並。候。安。著。菲。總。督。夏。禮。遜。謹。上。八。月。十。八。日。按。原。文。及。總。督。肖。像。在。本。期。英。文。欄。內。第。四。頁。閱。者。注。意。

#### 泗水溺斃

是否。諸。水。性。

華僑陳年喬(譯音)年十七歲。係福建南安人。現在。泗。水。街。二。四。號。柯。地。僱。傭。工。為。牛。車。夫。日。昨。一。星。期。日。捌。月。二。拾。五。號。午。刻。陳。因。苦。熱。往。徐。木。公。橋。港。中。沐。浴。乃。一。去。不。返。親。友。驚。奇。四。處。探。訪。無。踪。其。父。陳。容。在。亞。實。地。羅。開。雜。貨。舖。因。耗。耗。至。以。銀。元。十。枚。僱。非。人。名。扶。西。者。汲。水。尋。覓。數。刻。之。久。始。將。尸。休。覓。出。時。為。下。午。叁。點。二十。分。氣。絕。已。久。政府。派。鄭。漢。洪。醫。士。驗。明。五。時。即。車。往。停。尸。處。據。柯。地。店。中。人。言。死。者。操。土。語。甚。佳。想。係。幼。年。來。菲。在。柯。地。處。工。作。僅。及。一。月。

律師 韋廉氏  
非利亞 敏  
老辦 訟務  
案件 寓衣示  
戈普六號  
話五七一

LAWYERS  
D. R. Williams, J. W. Ferrier  
Albino Z. Sy Cip  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
6 Escolta. Phone 571.

介紹大名醫  
中華尹聘三孝廉案精岐黃且採各大家醫術用以濟世其常脉之精立片之善奏效之速無不藥到回春曾在京滬多年醫愈奇難大症活人其衆迭著報紙先生素存慈善貧病贈醫陸公榮廷夙重其名民國紀元特薦任為軍醫長在營五年富有經驗現已來岷醫愈傷胞凡以千計弟等深知名醫難得動其轡行濟世特誌數言以為介紹先生寓山下申道街門牌四三四電話叁六五七如有請診隨時應召可也

介紹人  
于以同 顏文初  
施紹常 黃紹德  
施光銘 陳湖泉  
蔡聯芳 霍燧南  
陳迎來 黃榮恭  
戴金華 薛福緣  
鄭尊洗

前往永甯運港萍鄉一帶駐守云。

△川北戰訊 劉存厚七日上午由神宜驛，致電偽政府，謂許蘭洲管金聚各軍不至，存厚孤軍，勢難久持。今將派攻朝天堡雲南關前部軍隊，均已撤回，復取守勢，更請中央速催管許兩軍前進，否則第貳拾二師全部，為敵所迫，不久即須退至陝境。

△陝西慘聞 陝省自經客歲變亂後，陳樹藩屢戰屢北，無力制止，茲據陝省實業廳長田步蟾所述陝西情形，據云陝省近狀，較之昔日尤加狼狽，生命如草芥，土地成不毛，全陝四分五裂，公霸一方，同壹縣分，收稅為官長所派者，各恃其力以覬滅績，若該官所派者，更未知何年何月，田並言在陝雖寸草莫展，而飽經世變，於閭歷上不無增加耳。

△攻閩要紀 援閩總司令陳炯明，克復大埔永定後，以兩軍屢進屢退，實屬大碍進行，特進駐大埔，巡視永定，昨日已回大埔營次，以閩軍退守平和，正宜乘勢進攻，克復平和，則詔安搖動，現已廣籌軍實，及進擊之方，聞攻平和仍以徐洪兩部衛隊為中堅，并擬親出指揮云。

### 港粵風災述畧

△粵垣之風災 本月十五號早，省垣陰霾蔽空，八時許即起狂風捲地而來，旋復大雨如繩，迨至十貳時，較前益為緊急，不特涼棚風兜窺欄諸物，

紛紛為風吹去，即園林樹木，亦多被摧殘，至省河方面各船艇，因見波濤為風激動，白浪滔天，早入濠涌內暫避，相戒不敢開行，即各輪船亦然，風勢之劇烈，實為入歲來所僅見，及下四時，風雨仍未稍息，訪員冒雨分往各處調查，所經各街，多已淹沒，為風吹下之物，觸目皆是，各街舖戶，且多閉門暫停貿易，即繁盛各園園之菓木，是日摧殘已盡，且復拔起老樹多株，損失頗大，船艇為風擊沈者，聞已數艘，大沙頭，花艇，聞亦幾瀕於危，至吹倒牆壁簷簷，及屋宇倒塌一部分者，則已隨處皆是，紀不勝紀，西城基上各電桿，亦多為風吹倒，雖仍照常開行，惟駛至石灘站則因風頭甚緊，路基已被水浸，不能再為前進，迫得折回大沙頭，迨至下午三點，參拾分鐘開行，往九龍之第二次直通快車，遂又停止開行云。

△香港之風災 香港本月拾五晚深夜，風勢漸勁，加以疾雨，風雨表亦漸次下降，至越早六句一刻鐘，天文臺懸黑拾字形之球，及發砲三响，以示颶風時刻可至，未幾風雨之勢更惡，已成颶風，暫幸其行程略偏北，颶風之中心距香港約貳十英里，向省河方面而去，料必消滅於省河上也，故香港所遭者，只颶之邊幅，然其勢仍甚烈，風雨表最低之時，是在昨早九點餘鐘，其度數是二拾九度二十分，此後

We Are The

Sole Philippine Representatives

of

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Makers of the famous

SPALDING

Athletic and Sporting Goods.

MANILA TRADING & SUPPLY CO.

155-159 Escolta.

本公司為司波定兄弟公司總代理專售運動器具今年新式福特號汽車及威明頓號最新款打字機等種件種式式無一不備 諸君光顧請移玉到本公司面商是荷

岷里納商務供給公司啟

伊士戈街一五五至一五九號

題：頃聞某官道昨日接到唐總裁紹儀，由東京拍來密電一通：大要謂日政府接准此項宣言後，翌日即由內閣召集貴衆兩院議員，將此案先付談話會，徵集國民意見，已得多數主張，承認西南軍政府爲交戰團體，擬日間再將此案提付議場公決：大約可望通過，觀此情形：日本或將首先各國承認西南軍政府爲交戰團體云。

△岑總裁入府辦公：軍政府宣告成立後，擇定東郊農林試驗場爲辦公地點，日來該處佈置完備：岑春煊特於拾四晚由軍署遷入府內辦公：翌晨並將家眷移往云。

△李協和就職：滇督唐繼堯，因在前敵督師，不能遠來就職：特託李烈鈞代表政務會議，及掌管參謀部長：經陸榮廷林各總裁，略督督軍總司令，迭電催李氏就職：李於拾叁早，由韶乘坐專車回省：下午叁時抵黃沙站下車：乘小輪至長堤：八旗會館聯軍總司令留守部：擬休息壹式日：即往晤諸總裁：通電就職：三日內岑總裁伍總統林總裁亦可遷入農林試驗場：軍政府內政務會議亦決於日內開議云。

**朔方逆黨之妄爭**

△段徐之爭競：京函云：都門近日盛傳段祺瑞將任總統之說：聞此項計畫：係由徐樹錚與張作霖秘密商定：以徐世昌爲過度總統：俟新國會選出東海後：即以兵力迫脅使不敢就職：乘機即擁段爲總統：連日已由張徐將新招之奉軍五族：密布近畿：實爲他日攫奪政權之準備云。

△張徐之交惡：張作霖因奉天軍餉事：派衛隊二百人：將徐樹錚看管：並迫其交出奉軍副司令印信：段祺瑞遣代表勸解：張不聽：因段曾以副總統許曹現故也：又聞張作霖於徐樹錚交代時：各事皆詳細查核：查得徐曾挪用奉天軍餉百餘萬元：係爲安福部收買議員之用：徐自覺無望：遂聲言此後不干涉國事：俟與張議妥各事：即往遊日本。

### 各屬戰地要訊

△鄂西近情：湖北函云：朱廷燦在楠木園：改取攻勢：以後所有巴東一帶防地：已派王都慶擔任：另以王汝賢駐沙市軍隊警備後方：并撥隊防守清松枝官遠等處：藉免後顧：惟江防薄弱：擬請杜錫珪加派軍艦參攷援助：王占元派師長王懋賞：調第六團赴宜援助吳軍：所有漢口防務：飭調省防團駐紮：該團奉令於日內出發云。

△湘東軍事：近日湘桂軍反攻茶陵來陽安仁等處甚力：耒陽有被兩軍二次佔領之耗：聞張宗昌特在新市地方：邀集張學顏潘鈞張克瑤張福來四旅長及李傳榮統領：在該處開重要會議：討論維持湘東重要方針：聞北京政府接到張宗昌密電：即覆電指示機宜：並以贛省西南各要隘：接近湘東：防務異常空虛：特電駐贛蘇軍：派兵

# F. M. YAPTICO

## IMPORT & EXPORT

MANILA.

ILOILO.

CEBU.

Tel. 1239.

Office 197 Juan Luna.

電	隆	衛	小	無	從	別	出	支	宿	本
話	行	一	呂	任	廉	客	進	行	務	公
一	署	九	宋	歡	諸	取	口	專	兩	司
二		七	范	迎	君	價	貨	辦	處	在
三		號	倫		光	額	品	環	均	怡
九		捷	那		顧	外	比	球	有	朗

# 上海華商銀行注意金幣條例

上海電云 埠中華商各銀行以金幣條例行將頒布此事與全國金融界有莫大之關係上海為通商巨埠金融總樞商業習慣國家主權均宜研究故於月之十壹日就銀行公會常會之期提出討論以謀共同之利益

# 聯軍外交官在俄組織團體

東京電云 俄國內政現極紊亂英法美各國外交官為保護聯軍共同利益特組織外交會壹在俄京以美公使為會長一在海參威亦由該地各國外交官組織

## 要聞

# 陳家鼎辭嚴義正之建議

衆議院陳家鼎：在兩院聯合會，臨時提出宣言書，主要修正案，原文登載民賊語其空泛，不於此處堂堂指出罪犯主名，則一篇之中，尋不出主腦，易通入文不對題之病，故不獨段禍首字宜加入宣言書中，且宜加入馮國璋，既有違憲謀逆行為，在法律上自然失其代總統資格，國會應宣告中斷，不認其為元首，此種文義，為文中萬一不可少者，其理由甚單簡，略舉如下，馮氏以副總統代理大總統，在法原

應承認，惟伊既自由任命段逆內閣，明令與西南義軍宣戰，召集偽臨時參議院，公佈擅改之國會組織法，兩院議員選舉法，召集偽新國會，批准賣國條約，一切縱逆作奸事件，無不應有盡有，在法律上已犯有違憲謀叛罪，若不明告中外否認其元首資格，則與此次宣言書中第一項之不認偽法令，第貳項之不認非法條約契約兩事自相矛盾，難以拘束中外，且不啻為馮保留元首名義，而轉陷西南義師為無名，舊國會自行集會為多事也，是應以馮氏與段祺瑞一併加入宣言書文中，如此則罪人斯得，名正言順，宣言書主腦，體法方，來歷俱，本席爰臨時提出修正案，其要點如此，請即併分印配送，附入審查，以俟公決，提出者衆議院議員陳家鼎，譚署者，丁超五，景定成，田桐，丁象謙，焦易堂，高旭，凌鏡，蕭輝錦，彭養光，童杭時，禹瀛（按兩院開議以來，宣言書為開幕第一劇，關國內外人之注視不少，連日兩院修正案甚多，皆持之，故，惟此篇主張否認馮氏元首，為各修正案中所未言，較為詞嚴義正，登覽在陳之所提原稿如上，亦要言也）

# 軍政府之活動

日本將承認軍府 自西南軍政府組織成立，通告各友邦後，國人所屬目者，厥為軍政府在國際上取得地位問題

M. Y. SAN & CO.

BISSUIT & CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTURERS

9 ESCOLTA. MANILA, P. I.

TEL. 3132 & 3262.

P. O. Box 40.



# 捐助天津水災芳名錄

- |          |       |     |     |
|----------|-------|-----|-----|
| 源發號      | 黃成發   | 綸美號 | 福綿綿 |
| 陳金雷      | 史金鐘公司 | 振隆號 |     |
| 以上各捐四拾元  |       |     |     |
| 信義號      | 謙源號   | 金慶號 | 盛德號 |
| 振成號      | 德記號   | 崑茂號 | 天益  |
| 興泉源      | 陳豐隆   | 永德齋 | 履泰  |
| 漢源公司     | 陳繼成   | 陳白拔 | 同興號 |
| 勝發號      | 新福泰   | 萬利號 | 協泉號 |
| 合成號      | 福華泰   | 榮裕號 | 振裕號 |
| 胡合興      | 榮春堂   | 義隆號 | 錦昌隆 |
| 以上各捐二十伍元 |       |     |     |
| (未完)     |       |     |     |

THE ST. LOUIS BAKERY

Best Machinery-Made Bread in Manila.

Le anness is Our Specialty.

Tel. 3309.

537 Echague.

本號所製之麵包完全以機器製造潔淨無匹為本市之冠諸君光顧無任歡迎  
電話三三〇九號  
衣查藝街五百叁拾七號  
山壘市鑪白

本公司自造各色糖菓餅乾西餅雪糕西菓兼辦中國蜜餞草菓等食品發行零沽舖在小呂宋正埠大橋頭六十九號



北京電 僑國會選舉王揖唐為衆議院長劉格恩副之

天津電 曹錕因會議結果副總統弄不到手擬與長江參督軍携手助馮抗段聞已派員南下云

香港電 軍政府舉岑西林為主任總裁乃桂派之主張

上海電 李耀漢電京索餉械段不允所請

又電 某政客勸段祺瑞王和段尚在猶豫中

世界要電

興登堡將軍自認德軍退步

荷京電云 興登堡將軍某日校閱第參隊警衛軍對兵士演說云勝敗本兵家常事德軍日來雖稍有退步然此不過暫時小挫諸軍士切不可因以餒志並謂聯盟各國已兵疲民困絕無戰志德國戰勝之功僅虧一簣望各軍士奮勇殺敵云

聯軍戰線之延長

美京電云 連日聯軍進行極為得利沙遜以北戰線展長五十餘英里英軍第四隊近又俘獲敵兵五千五百餘名德國鐵十字之不值錢

荷京電云 德國某報記載德政府已發出鐵十字勳章四百六十萬枚兵士紛紛佩帶人皆目為平常不足為貴

美國移民律原可變通辦理

英京電云 近有塞國難民一千八百餘名因避兵災欲逃至美國但格於美國移民律皆不得入口美總統威爾遜以此種戰事難民情極可憫應取變通辦法現美國會上下兩院正討論此案大約必得同意通過云

美政府之財力雄厚

美京電云 財政總長宣布美國自加入交戰團體與德國宣戰已借美金陸十萬萬與聯軍各國

德軍大本營之軍事大會

荷京電云 德軍總營大會德奧皇波蘭乘政員布國儲君與德國各部大臣及大將皆與會衆料係議波蘭事與奧布兩軍助戰於西境事

英皇已返倫敦

英京電云 英皇於八月十號晚從法國返京在西境戰場上一星期之久經數百里之路兄行軍之勞策會與比王及其妃午膳兄英法美各司令及衆將與總帥喬治在英第四軍中竟日遊歷新獲之戰地到亞文士休衣等處并頌揚與英軍并攻之法軍

Dr. Toe You Nam

欲求學課生者注意

上海北四川路士德里中韓科學研究會為普及教育振興實業起見特設函授部通信教授無論男女老幼凡粗識文字者均可報名肄業現在第五屆期滿招學員備有(一)求學課生指南(二)冊如承函索請付郵票二分即當寄奉通信處或怡爾余伯昭君處

C. K. Wong

43, Ste. Cristo, Manila, P. I.  
The Chinese Commercial School  
P. O. Box 210, Iloilo, P. I.

AH GONG & Co.,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Tel. 304

391 Echague.

本號專辦歐美各款罐頭食品並各款洋酒取價極廉諸君光顧請移玉至衣查街叁九一號是荷

電話叁〇四號

積配羅白

Wm. H. ANDERSON & Co.

司公臣打晏

啟者美洲支路駁公司 COLGATE CO. 委本公司 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON & CO. 為菲島全權總代理人如  
貴客有直接向美洲支路駁公司定貨者請委本公司或其駐檳代表代辦定貨安妥照顧向蒙 惠顧總力所能運者必自  
諸君代勞也此候  
晏打臣公司副總經理兼總辦那氏啟  
一九一八年八月廿參號

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON & Co.  
BY W. H. RENEOLDS  
Vice-President

謝耀南醫士  
坭埠著名之中國醫士  
日夜均在均和堂處  
專醫各種奇難雜症  
均和堂啟

Tel. 3414

471 Dasmarinas.



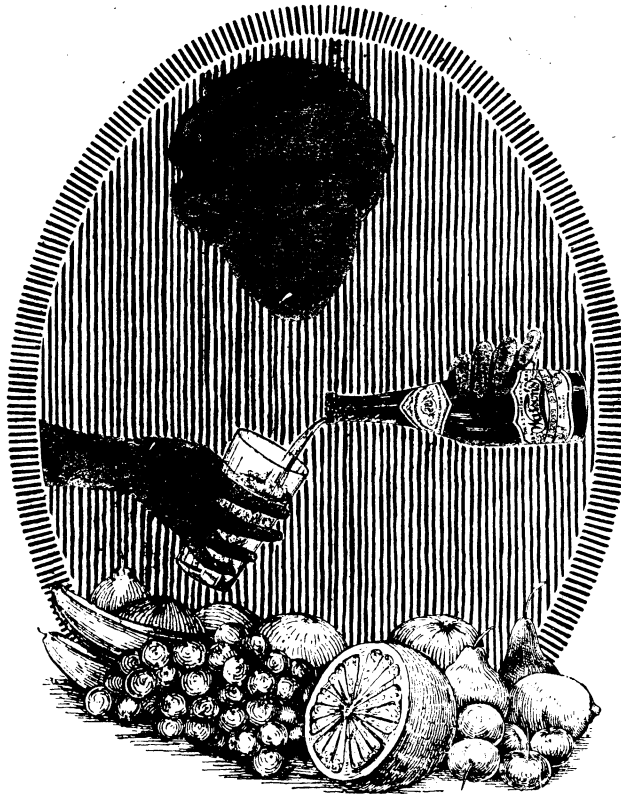
飲稍貴之水較於因飲水而致病之醫費尤廉  
茲將屈臣氏七十種之西名下列

Cherry Phosphate  
Cream Soda  
Gingerale  
Gingerale, Dry  
inger Beer  
Grape  
Ironport  
Lemonade  
Lemon Beer  
Lemon Squash

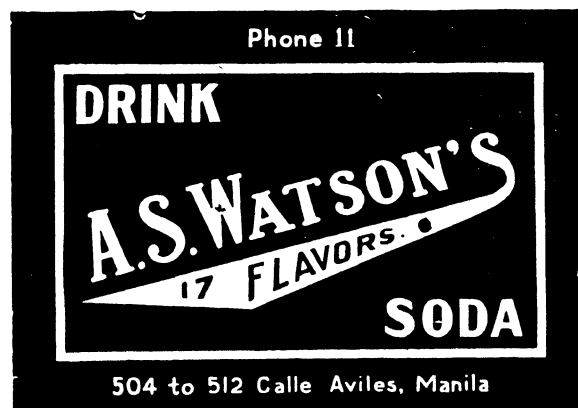
Lime Fruit Champagne  
Lime Juice Soda  
Orange Phosphate  
Pineapple  
Raspberryade  
Rood Beer  
Sarsaparrilla  
Soda Water  
Strawberryade  
Tonic Water



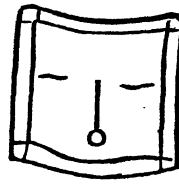
妨不潔也所以其水爲市上最合衛生者  
至於較味本公司選用上等眞菓汁配之  
以上等白糖故所製之拾七種水爲市上  
之冠諸君不信請試用之



飲料以何種爲正式乎清潔及合味固不  
待言也  
屈臣氏以地心水爲汽水爲主配以最優  
等物質製水處與化學試驗室無異固不



演者向座客中借雙角小銀元壹枚：裏於帕內：授座客隔巾執之：其下置一玻璃杯：又以雞蛋一枚：置之巾內：令他客執之：演者令甲客以銀角投入杯內：數巾則杯中銀角已不見：取蛋碎之：已在蛋中矣：需用品：雙角小銀元一枚：上錐小孔：穿以黑絲線：繫於帕之中央：線之長短：不得垂過帕邊為度：(如圖)



(四圖)

手帕貳方：(一帕有銀元者)玻璃杯壹只：盛以清水半杯：碟一只：演法：演者先以借得之小銀元：藏於掌中：以有弊手帕內：銅元令客執之：下置一玻璃杯：然後出雞蛋一枚：令客審視後：置入他帕內：向另一座客執之：式人遙遙相立：乃令甲客投銀角於杯內：演者以巾去之：則帕內之銀角：一併帶出：故玻璃杯內空無所有：然後以乙客所執之蛋取出：碎于碟內：而借得之銀角：自掌中墮出：落於碟內：觀客視之：以為銀角果蛋中墮出也：(未完)

譯 叢

美國之婦女

(章錫琛)

譯日本新日本雜誌秋季增刊世界民族號女子學院學監二谷民子原著

家庭狀況

美國之家庭：與英德同：以夫婦為本位：而不以父子為本位：惟其以夫婦為本位：故家庭之成立也：植基於愛情：父母之育子女：務在養成其自由獨立之性質：而之以慈愛：感之以肫誠：而未嘗一施其尊嚴之威：以是子女之於父母：但知慈恩之可愛：而不知嚴威之可畏：其尊敬信服之念：一秉至誠：一旦有事：則必先父母而後他：諺有之曰：父母為至善之友：蓋由愛悅而自生孝敬：非由畏憚而勉為順從也：子女幼時：每星期中：母必編以日用之資：資有定程：奢侈必稱：察以出納：教以市沽：收支雖微：必登諸簿：日秒則計之：兒童因是以戒浪費而重獨立：且此資所入：日用之外：儲其餘資：耶穌聖節：則享多儀於父母：以表其孝敬：至遇慈善之事：公益之舉：亦嘗博施而傾厥囊焉：是亦育德之一道也：余與美友：其女年七歲矣：母錫以日用之銀：每週一角：一日：余動懷鄉之感：惘然不悅：女見之：輒進銀式分：謂寄日本耶教會以慰余心：此固顯於己志：非受意於人者也：余既嘉而謝之：不能不有感於美家庭訓之完善矣：(未完)

East Asia Commercial Company

Tan Kui Seng & Co.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENT

—926-930 Jaboneros, Manila, P. I.—

P. O. Box 1276

Phone 8523

招徠廣告

敝號向業椰干亞嗎

加目詣各種土產近

又兼辦歐美出入口

貨以及東洋罐頭海

產紗衫布疋呢氈毛

巾諸品無一不備倘

蒙惠顧無不格外克

己以酬盛意此佈

東亞商務公司

主任陳貴成披露

座師之機才，撫公之知遇，亦將俟諸  
來生啣結，獨憶柳珊，幸曩夕決意捨  
去，不且累之作未亡人，造孽深矣！  
時盜則共發生饑，盡搜所有，舟人之  
女，持酒食出後艙，衆共飲啖其樂，  
女登歌以爲侑，生悲憤不能自己，以  
撫公座上客，忽落盜窟，而縛作階下  
囚，輒自悔不聽老僕之言，而今已無及  
也，既諸盜議所以處生主僕者，羣呼  
了之耳，盜首獨言可賜之全屍，即有  
一人進促之僕足，倒提出艙去，老僕  
瞪目視生，流淚被額，生悲憤極，大  
聲語盜曰：公等之所欲者，吾財物也  
，今則既得之矣，胡必致吾主僕于死  
，盜不應，益來洩生，生大罵不絕口  
，卒聞艙外水聲，殆僕之沉也，

(未完)

### 文苑

#### 祝華鐸報出版

新聞事業之於今日，亦云盛矣，上  
世界學術，下而閭巷瑣談，旁則評騭  
事物，月旦評流，其轉移風尚，左右  
社會之能，弗能掩也，比年以來，吾  
國之新聞事業，發達至速，其能盡其  
能事者固多，而濫竿充數，初無足觀  
者，又比比然也，今諸君子聚筆來叢  
，創辦華鐸一集，蔚爲當世賢士左襟  
右挈，蔚爲宗風，其能盡新聞事業之  
能事者，初無待言，特鄙人藹藹，貢  
者，厥有兩義存焉，一爲學術方面，  
處今日叔（人旁）擾之秋，自非政治論

調所能奏功，我國比來之紛擾，正坐  
此病，故與其日作侃侃之政治言論，  
毋寧指導吾人以適用學術之爲愈也，  
此其理諸君子固洞明之，而以爲言者  
亦實加之意焉而已，其登則華僑方面  
，華僑之存非島，其勢力不可謂不盛  
，然後此能否繼續保存其原有之勢力  
者，實以智識之消長爲歸，吾人既負  
指導社會之責，決不能不示以商人必  
需之知能，故凡關於商人之知識技能  
，當載之不厭其詳，言之不厭其煩，  
誘之不厭其艱，此其理，在諸君子  
亦必洞明之，而更以爲言者，此物什  
志也，鄙人無似，敢持此以祝貴報之  
口有發達也，  
古閩張琴謹祝

### 詩界

#### 遊南洋羣島有懷

(在舟中作)

(陳熙亮)

乘舟遊海外，島嶼若星羅，入貢唐明  
古，開藩閩粵多，經營勞父老，壯麗  
舊山河，惆悵滄江晚，微風起夕波，  
晴空懸片月，萬里定風波，海濶開明  
鏡，天高一網羅，撥雲尋斗宿，倚檻  
聽驪歌，（舟中有日人唱送別之曲）向  
處難爲別，鄉人島上多，

### 科學

#### 幻術

(讀于洪恩)

銀元入蛋

## The Star Aerated Water Factory

MANILA

Pone 3987

2 Ugalde, Binondo

Box 4

### 司 公 水 汽 星 大

電 大 也 不 標 認  
話 人 星 至 鷄 明  
三 鄭 公 魚 標 此  
九 子 司 目 妹 註  
八 禧 司 混 標 冊  
七 啓 理 珠 方 商



用 中 材 工 餘 種 本  
愛 西 料 本 年 汽 公  
顧 人 配 專 壹 水 司  
諸 士 製 用 向 於 所  
君 所 久 上 不 茲 製  
請 樂 爲 祝 惜 十 各



紀實 婚 賊 (三) (水香閣主)

親書至，陳惑滋甚，自忖新聞所載，友人所見，豈能盡屬子虛，特就趙之為人驗之，寔難信其確有也，遂置之，又以市貨至日，則新聞紙又載趙化江將於某日成婚於某處矣，而新

姓氏則與親書相同，陳仁以此必趙親之將好合也，特以不在蘇州，不在上海，而來日本為怪，繼念親父愛女，頗溺，恐將誤其佳期，使其不來此間，或難遽效于飛耳，乃貽書趙曰：僕適以事抵此，聞君將有乘驚之喜，深願登堂慶祝，小卜能置我於嘉賓之列否，雖然，君縱不我招，僕亦不速而至矣，翌晨，覆書至，不惟招陳觀禮，且延陳作證婚人，陳欣然諾之，及期而往，則新郎果屬故人，而新婦已匪昔日之親蕙矣，容顏既不娟好，姿態尤少風流，傅粉盈寸，猶帶麝氣，且鼻低睛小，頤廣輔豐，惜塵客衆多，不便究詰，私以趙之舍姪取嫌，真所謂別有懷抱者，迨為證婚，儀，李即偕新婦就道赴美，作蜜月遊，陳歸旅舍，異感交集，乃厲書於親曰：親蕙女士惠鑒，前以趙君婚事，冒昧直陳，未蒙見信，茲則僕有以目擊者告女士矣，一週而僕又

以事至日，報載趙君將與女子聯姻，乃函致趙君，許僕觀禮，詎趙君覆書，且使僕為之證婚，至而觀之，始知新人適與女士同名，遇人不淑，僕不能不為女士惜矣，親賢遠佞，惟女士圖，專肅，即頌粧安，僕陳仁謹啟，親得陳書以事太支離，仍弗置信，且疑陳為蓄意播弄，俾間趙而自薦，緣親未字趙前，親固鍾情於陳者也，乃覆以函曰：

陳先生尊覽，頃又得瑤章，力證趙君之婚他女，且舉先生親歷者以實之，僕為疑先生為詭辭，然趙郎之書，日必一至，故僕不忍以此致疑於趙郎，而先生之言，又有所左證，僕固不敢謂先生之言為子虛，讀者先生為魔術所蔽耶，既承愛護，宜伸謝忱，專覆，並頌日安，親蕙敬肅，

陳仁得親蕙覆書，嘆息久之，念世間女郎，乃有癡迷不悟若此者，趙之締婚他女，非惟耳，抑且目睹，前此新聞紙之言，容亦不可盡信，胡友人亦於車站見之，藉謂友人之日為外物所蔽，而人面或有酷肖之形，未必所見竟為趙氏子，然證婚之據，則固身則其間，今猶歷歷如在目前，親蕙謂我中魔術，豈其有魘魘妖邪踵我左右耶，設我不廉得其情，將使親蕙終疑我妄人矣，乃電詢趙所執業之銀行總理，叩以趙之所在，且自認覆電之資，既

而覆電至，稱趙今日已赴日本行婚禮，陳得此信，且異且愕，特未知此結婚究在何地，否則必將踪跡及之，急作書致親，且以電入函中，意今而後庶幾有以證其非妄矣，而孰知陳書寄達之日，正趙親促膝叙別之時，兩小無猜，互傾情素（心旁），外來之言，豈易入耳，揚之水一章，無信人之言，人言誑汝，斯時趙詠，而親和之，則陳書之來，固無異於西子宮前，彌增其醜也，官親之終不見信，轉疑羅為虛構，藉辭，以開其所愛也，於是親復草一書，微露厭憎之意，以報陳曰：

陳先生閣下，累承厚愛，以趙郎不義報僕，仁人之心，五中銘感，顧先生之書至，趙郎適來，孰是孰非，誰真誰幻，愚昧如僕，烏能辨察，雖證以趙郎之言，此中殆有不得不堅信趙郎者，敬謝先生高誼，幸毋復以此中消息告僕，而亂僕心曲也，親蕙大安，（未完）

柳 珊

(二)

(秋心)

言情 小 說 柳珊 撫公笑曰：然則柳珊為吾義女矣，仲奉箕帚，儻亦君子所許，願得一言，定，生以稟命為辭，撫公屢勸，堅不應，撫公作色怒曰：先生何太拘，不告而娶，聖人未嘗以為非，先生休矣，生亦盛氣報之曰：三軍可奪帥，匹夫不可奪志，無母之訓，不敢聞者，母，以及亡父，罔極，恩求報，而

命，遂辭出，明晨早發，撫公出矣，相好如初，不復提婚事，生反為之不安，邑邑俱心旁，竟日，時念之，輒自悔孟浪，將謂美人何地，不審昨宵枕上流却幾許紅冰也，是夕宿于旅店，南念老母，北憶柳珊，轉側不能成寐，明晨而雞即起，復首途，行數日，換舟下運河，舟行頗遲，因出林間眺，藉以解悶，兩岸，烟稀少，林樹蕭條，頗有秋思，舟人之女，扣舷而歌，歌猥靡不堪入耳，益念撫署中羣姬嬌喉不啻，薄暮泊一小村落，旁舟人登岸沽飲，生偶北望，見相隔數拾武外，更泊一舟，哈小船，首立四五人，方偶語，審厥狀，殆盜也，生駭焉，念己囊中所攜，且不下式千金，祇一老僕自隨，手無縛雞力，脫遇劫，必無救，計惟遁避，則俟舟人反，立命解維，舟人聞故，生具以告，舟人欣然從之，老僕自艙中出，力陳夜行險惡，不勸泊此，幸後舟或非盜，即盜，傍村落，或無慮，生執不聽，行數十里，日落，水上皆黑，漆，益懷戒心，舟人之女忽復歌，隱隱聞有和者，舟人止，生急呼僕，舟人已操刀持索入艙，反剪生，僕奔救，受勢而仆，亦就縛，尙欲呼救，為舟人以布塞其口，不得聲，即有餘聲，登舟，絳帕裹首，執刀而前，即薄暮小村落旁舟偶語者，生始悟舟人實盜，其歌招黨也，因閉口待死，苦念

OFFICES & CLINICAL LABORATORY

J. H. FITZBUTLER, M. D.

Specialist, genito-urinary diseases.

Lack and Davis Building, Manila, P. I.

Hours: 3.00 to 6.00 p. m.

Tel. 4588.

飛師匹麟醫士專醫  
一切花柳輕重症限  
日全愈永無後患化  
驗室公事房治療所  
均設於臘氏及戴飛  
氏屋宇即衣查藝街  
一百十號式樓  
電話四五捌捌號

力：登日之中，操作至十六句鐘之久，視美菲工人而倍之，安有精神以研究學術哉？華商於此，未嘗稍加注意，緣用數百年前之舊習，非所語於今日之商戰也。華商乎，官亦知所覺悟矣！

且也時間之縮短，無備值之增加，非有損於華商也。我華商在菲，已握商場之樞紐，苟能一致舉行，每日下午六時或七時，停止貿易，實於營業絕無影響，至若儲值之增加，儘可取償於購用者，蓋近來菲島生活程度之高，較之數拾年前，何異霄壤之別？而我華商營業之利率，（以每百得利若干而言）猶復如前，此誠大謬矣，若能變其舊習，而經營之，則獲利之豐，當必三倍於昔日，又何必與儲上者計較銖銖哉？我華商誠當持此宗旨，始足以言商戰，幸勿以刻薄為能，見小失大也！

（以〇代漢）

DR. CHAN MING HOCK

P. O. Box 17

Tel. 5028

414 Dasmariñas St.

Manila, P. I.

學 明 陳 生 醫

本醫生廣東醫學畢業厲  
岷揚實嗎乳那門牌四口  
十二號致和堂行醫  
每日訂診症時間上午七  
點至拾二點午後至六  
點倘延出診者時應召隨  
赴醫電話五千〇二十八  
號信箱七拾號

WONG YU

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER

Tel 1834.

436 Pobleto.

廣 益 豐  
專 辦 中 國 美 洲  
出 進 口 貨 物  
額 外 相 宜  
電 話 一 八 三 四 號

司 公 同 大

POPULAR SHOE CO.

117 ROSARIO.

Agents of "Pollo Shoes."

PHONE 5015.



本 號 專 運 歐 美 新 式 鞋  
帽 兼 代 理 馳 名 鷄 標 皮  
鞋 價 格 從 廉 久 為 華 僑  
士 女 所 稱 道 也 仰 祈  
諸 君 光 顧 無 任 歡 迎 之  
至 住 在 岷 埠 洲 仔 岸 門

牌 一 百 十 七 號 電 話 五  
一 四

經 理 人 楊 忠 純 披 露

U.S. & European shoes in stock.

Gents' ladies' & children's furnishings a specialty

PRICE MODERATE.

開國以來，新猷未能發展，而予官匪發財之機會，則又層見疊出而不窮。官之剝削民財也，曰賄賂，曰敲詐，曰誣良爲盜，曰籍沒財產，嘗見某省長規定釐金差遣，分等取財，上等若干，中下等若干，不許絲毫折扣，其人維何？卽曰下蚌蜆之倪嗣冲也。復次曰敲詐，對於吸鴉片者，販私土者，動輒千金萬金而不能稍讓，餘如誣

然則保護之道奈何？曰搶劫一軍，官加以重罰；人民被害，予以賠償；澄仕途而絕貪污官吏之慾望；文明國之法律，苟非失去財產上之信用，根於民法上債務者之規定而破產，斷無有無端而籍沒者；至於軍隊搶劫，貽笑環球，是何異驅資本家厭棄國家觀念，而予貧民以直接受害也？是以對於挽救貧民之道，不必遽言重農重工重商諸政策，宜先從民生上着想，使人民生活之途日闊，資本家之保護力日堅，夫貧者已無可保護之物，惟此子遺之富者，能加以顧恤，不使有危險，則貧富皆得其所，可以挽回國家與

# 華商應有之覺悟

(莊鳴)

居今日之世界，而言經商，必具遠大之眼光，宏碩之智謀，然後得與列邦並駕齊驅，爭一日之長雄於市場之上。若必固步自封，徒持昔日勤儉耐勞之舊習，而不溶智維新，出奇制勝，以應商戰之潮流，實無異執弓矢以當巨礮，其不覆亡者幾希矣。

夫經商之最要者，厥有二端：經濟與人才是也。二者缺一，不成其爲商矣。經商者何？銀關之流通也。欲其流通，將持何術以行之乎？曰：組織銀行耳。觀夫洋行之組合也，必得銀行之

信用：大者數百萬，小者數拾萬，有時信用之資，越過血本，其商業因之而發展，經○因之而裕，斯人息之豐，不言可喻矣，反觀我華商，名為振興，非島之商權，而得銀行之信用者，若晨間之星，寥寥可數，此豈我華商之資不多歟，信用不足歟，毋亦經商之交際術，未加研究，合資之制度，猶未明瞭，有以使之然乎，不然，縱能博銀行之信用，獨不能集華商之財力，自建銀行以爲流動運轉之機軸乎，誠能如是，則經○不窘，似可活動於商場之中矣，然猶未也，當見資本家之擁有鉅資，而窖藏之者，非無心於經營也，未得人才以爲用耳，夫如是也，華商對於人才之培植，誠有刻不容緩之勢，然欲培植人才於學校，曷若培植人才於店中，較爲敏捷而合用，蓋學校之培植青年，乃爲普通之教育，一旦出校，未必盡能合用，又未必能爲我用也，若就店中之夥伴，擇其智識較高者，而栽培之，則收效速而適用大矣，栽培之道若何，曰資其生活，短其時間耳，蓋人之生長世間，抱有宏大之志，而卒不得酬者，多爲衣食住所累耳，況我華人之僑居外洋者，不但爲自己之口腹是謀，甚且負荷一家或數口衣食住之重累也，以今日之銀價而言，僑菲之華工，每月儲值叁拾元者，除寄家信外，幾無一毫之餘剩，其困苦情形，官亦舉商所共見，夫已困於經○，而又勞其心

諒與吾同此感者，正不乏人也。夫文字生涯，雖成末藝，擴而充之，未嘗不可造福人羣。轉移世運，吾非以是自爲菲薄也。特以世界進化，種種滋生，取求無窮，地力有限，苟非努力工作，門巧爭奇，則麵包問題，將成生人賊殺之導線。吾之土地，既以謾藏誨盜，敵遠人窺伺之野心，吾之人民，乃復性情相沿，無創作勤勞之習練，苟優勝劣敗之律，尙有一日之效者，吾輩不稿餓以死矣。夫吾輩之遺，豈能俯首就死，不圖自救之遺，自救之道，爲事孔多，自生計一方言之，厥在養成勤動的性質，活潑的習慣，施行技術的教育，旨用的教育，務使吾父老兄弟，各富勤苦工作之精神，以屹然自立於物質競爭之世界，此記者推己及人，惕然自訓，而作勞神聖論所由作也。

經濟學家，以土地金錢勞力，爲三大富源，其實土地取得，或原於竊據，或出於攘奪，強權之代價，而罪惡之行爲也。金錢者生人製造之具，其效用等於器物舟車，自人類崇拜念深，金錢移其便人者以賊人，而先民製作之意失矣。世界進化，真理漸明，經濟制度，一有變遷，則土地金錢，立失其虛偽之價值，惟彼勞力，始於良能，不假外求，寒可以衣，饑可以食，得之則生，弗得則死，巨萬類而皆存，垂宇宙而不滅，價值蓋遠過於土地金錢之上矣。此作勞神聖之義一也。

經○制度，沿習於今，階級之分，不易打破，大資本家挾金錢以驕人，平民之愁痛困苦，與日俱甚，但使人習作苦，不畏煩勞，則糾合工人，以力自養，富者雖暴，其奈我何。矧國際交通，接觸日近，域內之競爭，一變而爲國際競爭，再變而爲世界之競爭，苟復習於故常，厭棄工作，研究紙面之學術，而不求技能之發展，日益退，我日益退，徒手枵腹於卑田，勢所必至矣。此作勞神聖之義二也。

人類之進北，首重道德，修養，自階級判分，富貴人席豐履厚，取平民之衣以爲衣，奪平民之食以爲食，飽暖之餘，放僻邪侈，驕淫佚豫，無所不爲，平民習其餘風，漸染濡染，得錢則揮霍由心，徒取快意，不得錢則豪排擠，攘奪，貪婪，竊盜，種種惡德，相繼以興，世界乃成紛擾悲慘之象，苟作勞義明，人習勤苦，長日無聊，優遊於工作製造之中，形神活潑，其樂融融，又烏有賊仁傷義事。此作勞神聖之義三也。

夫流水不腐，戶樞不朽，物有固然，亦如是，精神以勞頓而益強，形體以鍛煉而益堅，試觀工場之內，市肆之間，手規矩肩負載者，精神悅豫，體魄康強，而操觚染翰握管呻吟之夫，莫不膚色靡曼，形轉委隨，筋骨挺壯，懈，手足懈墜，夫生人體質之強弱，苦樂之標準，人道之究竟也，宴安鴆毒之媒，勤勞乃健康之本，理勢蓋如是矣。吾民之孱弱不振，嘲者久諡我以病夫，苟能一洗靜止怠惰之風，努力工作勞苦之事，轉弱爲強，奚患無望。此作勞神聖之義四也。

夫作勞之事，原屬人類生活之要需，自有書契文字以前，生民久已習於之，吾先民之佃漁稼穡，育蚕織絲，即發展良能之教，始後文風漸被，習儉安，乃成好逸惡勞之習慣，不爲根本革新之謀，則惰性日強，良能日墜，將全國人淪於跛廢殘疾之倫，斯真非吾輩感文弱遲鈍，痛苦者，能以文字筆墨挽其敝矣。嗚呼，及今圖之，猶可及止，邦人君子，其有肯乎。

### 援救貧民之先決問題

保護資本家

(秋墨)

千戈稍比，迄雪已時，家室流離，民干戈稍比，迄雪已時，家室流離，民顛沛，流離彌野，羣盜滿山，國而不望今之政府出而保護人民之生活，求其不隨以兵，不勒以餉，於願已足，嗟乎今日北京之偽政府，其分子原與盜賊無殊，何何民瘼之俯念，試溯長江流域，湘江流域，徐海諸屬，川中諸地，亦家而絕，蓋已不而凡幾矣，北軍所過，閭閻爲墟，命危險，老而弱者，死亡枕藉，少而不流於匪徒者哉，夫若輩，未遭亂之時，固明明有職業有財產之人民也，徒以職業喪失，哀鴻嗷嗷，無可告訴，不得不趨於盜賊之一途，嘻非玄黃子孫，嗟非中華民族，忍令其流下忘反，不爲之援救而隱患無窮耶。

共和國之人民，爲國家之土體，宜富有保護自身身命財產之自覺心，而不必賴以府之保護，是固然矣，然則重乎政府，豈斤斤於權利之爭攘而已，公共生活之維持，民力之保存，政府負其全責，是以各國政府，對於人民生活之需要，經濟政策之發展，無不盡其力之所能主，而實畫周詳，況今日人民生活困途，阻塞於極，我西南諸省，爲北京偽政府殘暴不仁，出而起義，憤曰：即所以維持人民之生活，而張大國法之精神也，故記者不得不以援救貧民，爲根本，告我西南諸省。

今之言救濟貧民者，必曰廣設工場，俾貧民有收容之所，而又以維持其生活，免爲盜賊而爲斧鉞之刑，斯言也，已成爲社會口頭禪矣，顧自其戈擾攘以來，貧者益貧，富者不富，欲援救貧民生計，先決問題，即爲保存富家，夫然後資本得以流通，而凡百事業，可賴之成立，即無衣食之貧民，亦因之而所生活焉，是援救貧民之先決問題即保富也，古之言此，或設辭曰反詰曰：資本家壓制勞動者，各國之屢起風潮有之，因而引起



(平民)

精神：或小個人之安康：而謀普恩澤於大眾：或思流令德高名於千秋：或思垂俎豆馨香於百世：此其慾望思想之舍近而圖遠：棄小而趨大：雖未必合於宇宙之真理：生人之究竟：而爲人類思想：夸大進化：可斷言也：惟然而慾望滋生：希望乃大：極生人之智識聰明：百折不同以謀達：鵠：或濟焉而志氣益豪：或不濟焉而進行愈厲：蓋有謀求口之快樂：而甘目前之痛苦者矣：有謀子孫之福利：而及身作馬牛者矣：有困乏其身以求心之愉快者矣：有勞苦個人以謀羣之福利者矣：其深懷渴慕於身後之名：而殺身流血：斷腸裂胸：義不返顧：計不旋踵者：更比比皆是也：此犧牲主義之運用：而人羣進化之良能：所由異乎禽獸者也：

夫歷史上之偉大人物，特犧牲以建功立業者，繁矣夥矣。吾不欲遠徵博引，重啟閻者之厭，取其近日顯者言之。有若歐洲戰爭，凶狠無道之德意志，獸慾橫流，固不能以人理論。其他吾親愛之友邦，若比若法若英美，或爲擁護主權，或爲維持正誼，敢匣揮戈，衝鋒陷陣，父孤其子，夫寡其妻，骨肉相搏，白刃相蹈，積骸成山，流血成渠，極天下至慘酷之事，而舉國上下，凡屬含生負氣之倫，無不殫弓而馳，荷兵而走，扶桑創痛，爭先死敵者，豈樂死惡生，與常人異趣哉？誠以不戰則強權橫暴，正誼消沈，吾雖偷安於一時，而含垢忍辱於他族勢力之下，束縛拘攣，毫無生趣。吾之兄弟子孫，且以吾之姑息怯懦，長受亡國奴之號，天地正氣，亦以吾之委

不成。遂釀禍變。而其犧牲目前困苦。以圖永久幸福之精神。固昭然與日月同其光者也。

吾中國人則不如是矣。歷史人物。雖一乏剛毅通達之士。深明乎犧牲之義。而自近代以來。泄洩相風。脂韋性。圖目前。安。忽心腹之患。人人皆有我躬不閱。遑恤我後之心。相率爲且以喜樂。且以永日之態。遠者勿論。自辛亥革命以來。苟全國人士有犧牲之精神與決心者。國今已治可也。譬如辛亥之歲。勿畏排滿之犧牲。則無南北議和袁氏竊政之事。癸丑之歲。勿畏討袁之犧牲。則無甲寅復古乙卯稱帝之事。丙辰之歲。勿畏護國之犧牲。則無武人干政張勳復辟之事。叛督獨立國會解散之事。更何有南北相持國家分裂如今日之事。惟畏難爲

犧牲／節概／存於胸間／謀所以自異  
一群動者耶／  
古語有云／係蹄在足／則猛虎絕其蹠  
／蝮蛇在手／則壯士斷其節／所全者  
重／所棄者輕／理有固然也／明此義  
者／然後可與談犧牲主義矣／

### 作勞神聖論

（无悶）

吾不幸生於國風荏弱學絕道喪之中國  
／吾所傳於祖若父之遺性／靜的而非  
動的者也／吾所習於師友之濡染／文  
弱的而非活潑的者也／吾所受於學校  
之教育／紙面的而非技術的者也／記  
憶的而非實用的者也／坐是之故／吾  
役吾心思／勞吾形體／束吾手足／困  
吾四肢／而除文字生涯／聊以自養外  
／吾乃智窮力竭／幾無以爲雙肩一口  
／資／嗚呼／此吾半生無上之痛苦／

(无悶)

犧牲／節概／存於胸間／謀所以自異  
群動者耶／  
占語有云／係蹄在足／則猛虎絕其蹠  
／蝮蛇在手／則壯士斷其節／所全者  
重／所棄者輕／理有固然也／明此義  
者／然後可與談犧牲主義矣／



# Yutivo Sons Hardware & Co.

Phone 179

P.O. Box No. 47

3-9 Plaza  
Manila, P. I.

本公司自運環球  
出產銅鐵鋤錫鉛  
諸大宗凡建築屋  
宇或輪船製造廠  
機汽所需貨物及  
工場農務墾荒開  
鑛各款鐵銅器具  
暨色料油漆等等  
發售總行設在堪  
埠吧撈沙西閩地  
示門牌三至九號

電話一七九

信箱四七

編輯者

中文主任 華林 (平民代理)  
英文主任 黃開宗

發行者

斐律賓華鐸有限公司

印刷所

小呂宋公理報

發行處

華鐸報頭撈刺四〇九號

發行分處

斐律賓華僑工黨辦事處

電話 叁壹二六

洲仔岸一二叁號

## 定價表

冊數	定價	冊數	定價
一冊	一角	半年郵費在內	三元
全年郵費在內	五元		

第一卷 第二號

中華民國七年八月廿六日

# 琴鐸

東原桂植篆

發行處 顏榜刺門牌四〇九

星 期 一 出 版